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ABSTRACT

Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA Title II) provides direct federal assistance for the acquisition of school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials. It is a state plan program: the state plan is the contract/agreement which the U.S. Office of Education negotiates with a state or eligible outlying area for the operation of a program designed to acquire materials for use by public and private elementary and secondary school children and teachers. Funds are allotted to each state on the basis of the proportion of students, from the total in all the states, it has enrolled in its schools. The first annual report of ESEA Title II programs describes how the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands utilized their funds in FY 1966, when $100 million was appropriated. Areas covered in the report include state plans approved, children and teachers participating, funds expended, instructional materials made available, and state and local educational programs strengthened; state programs for strengthening instruction through improved resources, demonstration centers, and special-purpose grants are also described. Eighteen tables present data on materials and their related costs, broken down by region, state or area, and per student per state. Supplementary tabulated data on audiovisual materials acquired under the 1966 programs are appended. (Author/JD)

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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

Fiscal Year 1966

TITLE II

ELEMENTARY

AND SECONDARY

EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

SCHOOL LIBRARY RESOURCES, TEXTBOOKS, AND OTHER INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
John W. Gardner, Secretary

Office of Education
Harold Howe II, Commissioner

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I. INTRODUCTION

THIS IS THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT of programs under Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. ESEA Title II provided, for the first time, direct Federal assistance for the acquisition of school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials. By this action, the Congress of the United States made possible the rectification of a nationwide deficiency in library and other instructional resources for pupils and teachers in public and private elementary and secondary schools. The appropriation for fiscal year 1966 was $100 million.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-10) was signed into law by President Johnson in April 1965 and funded by Congress the following September. The Committee on Labor and Welfare summed up the reasons which prompted the writing and passing of Title II of the Act in its report:

> The Committee believes not only that there is widespread lack of library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials in our elementary and secondary schools, but is also convinced of the serious consequence to our educational program in the event there is a failure to fill this need. 1/

Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 is a State plan program. The State plan is the contract or agreement which the U.S. Office of Education negotiates with a State or eligible outlying area for the operation of a program designed to acquire school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials for use by public and private elementary and secondary school children and teachers. Funds were allotted to each State on the basis of the total number of children enrolled in its public and private elementary schools in relation to the total number of children enrolled in such schools in all the States. Materials were made available within the State on the basis of the relative need of children and teachers for school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials.

This report of the first year of Title II describes how the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands utilized Title II funds in fiscal year 1966 for the improvement of educational quality through increased instructional resources. Some of the highlights of the program follow:

State Plans Approved

1. The 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands participated in the ESEA Title II program.

1/ Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965: Senate Report No. 146. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965. p. 21.

2. State plans were submitted and approved from September 1965 to May 1966. Only American Samoa did not submit a State plan and its allotment of $22,200 was reallotted to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Children and Teachers Participating

1. A total of 43.4 million public and private school children participated in the program. They represented 94 percent of the 46.2 million children eligible to participate and 89 percent of all children enrolled in public and private elementary and secondary schools.

2. The 37.7 million public school children who participated were enrolled in 87 percent of the 86,000 public schools in which children and teachers were eligible to receive Title II benefits.

3. The 5.7 million private school children who participated were enrolled in 89 percent of the 18,000 private schools in which children and teachers were eligible to receive Title II benefits.

4. The larger percentage of elementary (94%) than secondary school pupils (93.1%) participating in the program may be accounted for by the higher priority given elementary school pupils in some State Title II programs.

5. Of all public and private elementary and secondary school teachers, 1.7 million, or approximately 89 percent, participated in the Title II program.

Funds Expended

1. Of the $100 million appropriated, the total reported expenditure was $97.3 million. Financial reports have not been finally settled for 22 States and 3 outlying areas.

2. For acquisitions under approved projects in all categories State departments of education reported an expenditure of nearly $95.3 million.

3. The amount reported for State administration is almost $2 million.

4. Expenditure of $4.1 million was reported for processing, cataloging, and delivering services, or about 18 cents per item.

5. The average expenditure per elementary school pupil for school library resources in 1965 was $2.70. With the addition of ESEA Title II funds, this amount was increased to an average of $5.00 in 1966, a rise of 85 percent. The increase in average expenditure over the same period for similar materials for secondary school pupils was from $3.72 to $6.42, up 73 percent.

Instructional Materials Made Available

1. Among the 3 categories of eligible materials--school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials--most of the State

plans gave highest priority to school library resources because of critical need for these materials, particularly at the elementary school level.

2. The amount expended for school library resources was $77.5 million, or about 90 percent of the entire amount expended for acquisitions.

3. The amount expended for other instructional materials was $5.3 million.

4. Approximately $3 million was expended for textbooks.

5. For books in all categories, including textbooks, the amount reported as expended represents 78 percent of the total amount spent for acquisitions.

6. Audiovisual materials comprised 19 percent of the acquisitions in all categories.

State and Local Educational Programs Strengthened

1. A total of 285 administrative, supervisory, clerical, and other positions in full-time equivalents was assigned by the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the 4 outlying areas, to administer ESEA Title II programs in State departments of education.

2. About 3,378 public elementary school libraries were established as a result of ESEA Title II, serving 1.3 million public school pupils. New libraries were established in 259 secondary public schools to serve 144,774 public school pupils.

These newly established libraries and the expansion of 61,923 existing public school library collections serving 22.7 million pupils also served 3.1 million private school pupils through the loans of materials.

3. Under ESEA Title II, many States have begun to develop or revise standards for school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials.

4. Inservice education programs on the selection and utilization of materials in instructional programs have been provided for teachers, librarians, and school administrators.

5. Programs funded under ESEA Title II were coordinated with other Federal programs, particularly ESEA Title I and Title III of the National Defense Education Act (NDEA) of 1958.

6. A number of States included in their relative need formulas, provision for a limited number of model public school libraries or instructional materials centers to demonstrate good instructional materials practices, or for a limited number of special purpose grants to provide instructional materials for the use of children and teachers in special instructional programs. More than 150 special projects were funded in 17 States, with expenditures for the materials acquired totaling an estimated $5 million.

II. BASIC FACTS ABOUT ESEA TITLE II

State Participation in the ESEA Title II Program

The 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands participated in the ESEA Title II program. Only American Samoa did not submit a plan as required; its grant of $22,200 was reallocated to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.[1] Table 1 shows the amounts granted to the States, the District of Columbia, and the outlying areas under ESEA, Title II, in fiscal year 1966.

Title II, ESEA State plans were submitted and approved from September 1965 to May 1966. Dates of approval and effective dates of approved plans are shown in Table 2. Because 43 State plans were approved after January 1, 1966, the ordering and delivery of materials in some States occurred late in the fiscal year, and the full impact of the program cannot be assessed until the next fiscal year.

Components of the Program

The Title II program consists of two basic components - acquisition and administration. The acquisition program includes the purchase, lease-purchase, or straight lease of school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials. It also includes the necessary costs of ordering, processing, and cataloging such materials and delivery of them to the initial place at which they are made available for use. In fiscal year 1966, ordering was not an allowable cost in the acquisition program. Administration includes those executive, supervisory, and management responsibilities vested in the State agency and necessary to carry out State plans, such as:

1. Development of short- and long-term policy for making school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials available for the use of children and teachers in the elementary and secondary schools of a State

2. Development, revision, dissemination, and evaluation of standards relating to the selection, acquisition, and use of instructional materials.

1/ The term "State" means, in addition to the several States in the Union, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands.

Table 1. Grants to States and Outlying Areas for Acquisition of School Library Resources, Textbooks, and Other Instructional Materials Under ESEA, Title II, Fiscal Year 1966

United States and outlying areas	$100,000,000
50 States and the District of Columbia	$98,000,000
Alabama	1,734,277
Alaska	118,854
Arizona	815,164
Arkansas	937,854
California	9,308,483
Colorado	1,065,929
Connecticut	1,392,995
Delaware	256,903
Florida	2,604,055
Georgia	2,174,706
Hawaii	391,124
Idaho	370,581
Illinois	5,361,699
Indiana	2,528,237
Iowa	1,483,765
Kansas	1,146,723
Kentucky	1,549,486
Louisiana	1,922,905
Maine	525,829
Maryland	1,809,594
Massachusetts	2,622,125
Michigan	4,671,827
Minnesota	1,988,186
Mississippi	1,218,307
Missouri	2,309,246
Montana	$ 382,828
Nebraska	775,144
Nevada	211,763
New Hampshire	336,232
New Jersey	3,233,812
New Mexico	590,702
New York	8,293,725
North Carolina	2,435,404
North Dakota	347,300
Ohio	5,406,689
Oklahoma	1,266,877
Oregon	975,757
Pennsylvania	5,908,219
Rhode Island	427,974
South Carolina	1,320,035
South Dakota	386,888
Tennessee	1,826,346
Texas	5,345,745
Utah	587,662
Vermont	208,027
Virginia	2,095,347
Washington	1,591,758
West Virginia	924,800
Wisconsin	2,278,827
Wyoming	187,468
District of Columbia	345,817
American Samoa	22,200
Guam	56,000
Puerto Rico	1,824,200
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	64,200
Virgin Islands	33,400

TABLE 2. Approval of ESEA Title II State Plans, Fiscal Year 1966

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA	EFFECTIVE DATE OF APPROVED PLANS	DATE APPROVED	STATE OR OUTLYING AREA	EFFECTIVE DATE OF APPROVED PLANS	DATE APPROVED
1	2	3	1	2	3
TOTAL NUMBER OF APPROVALS	55	55			
Alabama	12/23/65	3/17/66	New Mexico	11/3/65	1/3/66
Alaska	3/7/66	4/25/66	New York	10/22/65	12/22/65
Arizona	10/12/65	12/16/65	North Carolina	11/9/65	12/16/65
Arkansas	11/29/65	1/10/66	North Dakota	12/13/65	3/16/66
California	12/10/65	1/21/66	Ohio	11/16/65	12/22/65
Colorado	10/18/65	12/14/65	Oklahoma	11/1/65	1/26/66
Connecticut	1/4/66	3/25/66	Oregon	11/5/65	1/12/66
Delaware	3/7/66	3/17/66	Pennsylvania	11/12/65	12/15/65
Florida	11/5/65	2/3/66	Rhode Island	10/28/65	12/20/65
Georgia	10/20/65	1/5/66	South Carolina	11/24/65	1/12/66
Hawaii	2/2/66	4/8/66	South Dakota	3/1/66	3/11/66
Idaho	11/18/65	1/5/66	Tennessee	1/14/66	3/8/66
Illinois	9/27/65	12/14/65	Texas	9/17/65	10/25/65
Indiana	12/20/65	2/7/66	Utah	11/1/65	12/20/65
Iowa	1/4/66	4/1/66	Vermont	11/29/65	3/8/66
Kansas	11/29/65	1/21/66	Virginia	12/16/65	1/14/66
Kentucky	1/18/66	3/7/66	Washington	11/12/65	2/3/66
Louisiana	11/22/65	2/18/66	West Virginia	12/14/65	2/9/66
Maine	12/28/65	3/3/65	Wisconsin	1/17/66	2/25/66
Maryland	10/13/65	12/7/65	Wyoming	12/20/65	1/20/66
Massachusetts	12/28/65	2/9/66			
Michigan	1/3/66	3/30/66	District of Columbia	12/8/65	2/7/66
Minnesota	12/20/65	1/28/66			
Mississippi	2/23/66	3/15/66	Guam	4/6/66	5/19/66
Missouri	12/30/65	2/3/66	Puerto Rico	4/18/66	5/17/66
Montana	10/7/65	1/19/66	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	4/18/66	5/18/66
Nebraska	2/15/66	4/1/66	Virgin Islands	2/12/66	5/17/66
Nevada	12/17/65	2/7/66			
New Hampshire	11/1/65	12/27/65			
New Jersey	12/8/65	1/13/66			

3. State supervisory services and evaluation of programs for the acquisition of instructional materials

4. Inventorying of acquisitions made under Title II of the act and maintaining of other requisite records.

5. Rendering of necessary reports

Five percent of the total amount of the projects approved by the State agencies under Title II was allowed for administration of the State plans in fiscal year 1966.

Utilization of Funds

Table 3 provides the data on expenditures for the ESEA Title II program showing for those acquisitions under approved local education agency projects, the amount spent for State administration, and total expenditures. Of the $100 million appropriated, the total of reported expenditures is nearly $97.3 million. Financial reports have not been finally settled for 22 States and 3 outlying areas. The difference in the amounts allocated to the States under the ESEA Title II program and the reported total expenditures is small. Only a few States report total expenditures which differ from the allocation by as much as $100,000.

For acquisitions under approved projects, State departments of education reported expenditures of almost $95.3 million. This includes the $4.1 million reported for processing, cataloging, and delivery. The amount reported for State administration is nearly $2 million, or considerably less than the amount actually available. One State--Vermont, also the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands reported no expenditures for administration, and a number of other States used a negligible amount for this purpose---Alaska, Kentucky, Maine, and South Dakota, as examples. The small amount actually used for State administration in relation to that actually available can probably be accounted for by the fact that many State plans were approved late in fiscal year 1966 (Table 2). Of significance also is the fact that the 5 percent available for administration was, in many States, such a small amount that it was not sufficient for even one professional worker's salary and State departments of education preferred to use the funds for acquisition. For example, 5 percent of the allocation for Alaska amounted to $5,942. It should also be noted that certain expenditures in the administration of ESEA Title II could be covered in other Federal programs, for example, ESEA Title V and NDEA Title III.

Categories of Acquisitions

Among the three categories of instructional materials eligible under ESEA Title II--school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials--most of the plans gave priority to school library resources. In fact, 45 States allowed 50 percent or more of their allotment to this category.

School library resources are books, periodicals, documents, pamphlets, photographs, reproductions, pictorial or graphic works, musical scores, maps, charts, globes, and sound recordings, including but not limited to those on disc or tape; processed slides, transparencies, films, filmstrips, kinescopes, and video tapes, or any other printed and published or audiovisual material of a similar nature made by any method now developed or hereafter to be developed, which are processed and organized for the use of elementary or secondary school children and teachers.

The term "textbooks" means books, reusable workbooks, or manuals, whether bound or in looseleaf form, intended for use as a principal source of study material for a given class or group of students, a copy of which is expected to be available for the individual use of each pupil in such class or group. "Other instructional materials" are the same as those listed as school library resources, but are not processed and organized for the use of elementary or secondary school children and teachers.

Table 4 summarizes the proportions allotted by the States to the three categories of materials in fiscal year 1966. Justifying their emphasis on school library resources in State plans, the State departments of education explained the low priority for textbooks on the basis that they were in more adequate supply than school library resources and other instructional materials.

Children - Program Participation. - Table 5 provides data on the number of children and teachers participating in the ESEA Title II program. Of the 46.2 million public and private school children eligible to participate in the program, 43.4 million--or 94 percent--did participate in fiscal year 1966. Not all public and private school children in the United States are included in column 4 of Table 5, ADM or ADA in Eligible Agencies. State departments of education reported only the children enrolled in eligible schools, i.e., those which provided elementary or secondary education as determined under State law, not beyond grade 12, and which comply with the State compulsory attendance laws, or recognized by some other procedure customarily used in the State. Schools, of course, must be in compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1965. The percent of children participating in the program in relation to the total enrollment in elementary and secondary public and private schools is 89.

A number of reasons account for the fact that there was not 100 percent participation in the Title II program. Materials are distributed on the basis of relative need, and some children and teachers in schools already well provided with materials were not served in the first year of the program. Some public and private school administrators decided against participation because they did not wish their schools to receive Federal aid. Some children and teachers in schools not in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act could not be served.

TABLE 3. Funds Available and Funds Expended for Acquisitions and State Administration Under ESEA, Title II Programs, Fiscal Year 1966 1/ 2/

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA	TOTAL ALLOTMENT	EXPENDITURES		TOTAL EXPENDITURES
		ACQUISITION	STATE ADMINISTRATION	
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL	$100,000,000	$95,298,079	$1,989,158	$97,287,237
Alabama	1,734,277	1,721,295	10,414	1,731,709
Alaska	118,854	118,854	5	118,854
Arizona	815,164	714,862	36,137	750,999
Arkansas	937,854	905,739	31,996	937,735
California	9,308,483	8,785,100	71,202	8,856,302
Colorado	1,065,929	1,012,457	43,058	1,055,515
Connecticut	1,392,995	1,335,128	26,252	1,361,380
Delaware	256,903	238,297	4,493	242,790
Florida	2,604,055	2,359,323	37,660	2,396,983
Georgia	2,174,706	2,129,625	45,080	2,174,705
Hawaii	391,124	377,378	7,873	385,251
Idaho	370,581	357,241	11,058	368,299
Illinois	5,361,699	5,035,278	76,699	5,111,977
Indiana	2,528,237	2,492,200	34,206	2,526,406
Iowa	1,483,765	1,432,843	13,258	1,446,101
Kansas	1,146,723	1,107,974	21,401	1,129,375
Kentucky	1,549,486	1,534,630	8,657	1,543,287
Louisiana	1,922,905	1,912,472	9,548	1,922,020
Maine	525,829	507,946	5,659	513,605
Maryland	1,809,594	1,701,808	64,437	1,766,245
Massachusetts	2,622,125	2,577,430	38,767	2,616,197
Michigan	4,671,827	4,438,235	221,380	4,659,615
Minnesota	1,988,186	1,880,715	60,430	1,941,145
Mississippi	1,218,307	1,160,290	56,608	1,216,898
Missouri	2,309,246	2,243,115	32,456	2,275,571

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. Funds Available and Funds Expended for Acquisitions and State Administration Under ESEA, Title II Programs, Fiscal Year 1966 1/ 2/ - Continued

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA	TOTAL ALLOTMENT	EXPENDITURES		
		ACQUISITION	STATE ADMINISTRATION	TOTAL EXPENDITURES
1	2	3	4	5
Montana	382,828	363,686	19,043	382,729
Nebraska	775,144	741,716	28,164	769,880
Nevada	211,763	206,209	4,906	211,115
New Hampshire	336,232	199,124	5,233	204,357
New Jersey	3,233,812	2,873,970	104,894	2,978,864
New Mexico	590,702	563,751	15,460	579,211
New York	8,293,725	8,081,726	164,227	8,245,953
North Carolina	2,435,404	2,216,151	106,144	2,322,295
North Dakota	347,300	330,791	9,024	339,815
Ohio	5,406,689	5,217,088	61,764	5,278,852
Oklahoma	1,266,877	1,212,820	30,127	1,242,947
Oregon	975,757	946,171	20,993	967,164
Pennsylvania	5,908,219	5,608,870	90,922	5,699,792
Rhode Island	427,974	422,705	4,068	426,773
South Carolina	1,320,035	1,254,033	29,727	1,283,760
South Dakota	386,888	301,589	3,843	305,432
Tennessee	1,826,346	1,786,848	22,641	1,809,489
Texas	5,345,745	5,069,674	118,486	5,188,160
Utah	587,662	555,791	29,383	585,174
Vermont	208,027	207,930	-	207,930
Virginia	2,095,347	2,074,525	11,190	2,085,715
Washington	1,591,758	1,512,170	79,588	1,591,758
West Virginia	924,880	878,800	6,246	885,046
Wisconsin	2,278,827	2,139,729	23,695	2,163,424
Wyoming	187,468	138,645	9,373	148,018

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. Funds Available and Funds Expended for Acquisitions and State Administration Under ESEA, Title II Programs, Fiscal Year 1966 1/ 2/ - Continued

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA	TOTAL ALLOTMENT	EXPENDITURES		TOTAL EXPENDITURES
		ACQUISITION	STATE ADMINISTRATION	
1	2	3	4	5
District of Columbia	345,817	335,367	10,444	345,811
Guam	56,000	49,723	700	50,423
Puerto Rico	1,824,200	1,831,174	10,139	1,841,313
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	64,200	63,957	-	63,957
Virgin Islands	33,400	33,116	-	33,116

1/ Reports have not been finally settled for 22 States and Outlying areas.
2/ American Samoa did not submit a State plan and its allotment of $22,200 was reallocated to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

TABLE 4. Percent of State Allotments Allocated to School Library Resources, Textbooks, and Other Instructional Materials Under ESEA Title II Programs, Fiscal Year 1966

Percent of State allotment	Number of States, by category [1]		
	School library resources	Text-books	Other instructional material
1	2	3	4
100	10	--	--
75	20	1	2
50	13	--	4
25	3	7	18
15	1	19	13
0	--	28	12
Total	49	55	49

[1] Six States made no categorical breakdown between school library resources and other instructional materials.

The number of elementary school pupils who participated in the program, 28 million, is about 94 percent of the 29.8 million eligible elementary school pupils in public and private schools. For secondary school pupils, the 15 million participants, comprised 93.1 percent of the eligible number of secondary school pupils in public and private schools. The fact that a larger number of elementary school pupils than secondary were served is mainly due to the larger total number of elementary school pupils. However, the fact that a somewhat higher percentage of elementary than secondary school pupils participated in the program may be accounted for by the higher priority given elementary school pupils in some State Title II programs - Kansas and Ohio, for example.

Children in Public and Private Schools. - Of 40.3 million public school children eligible to receive benefits in the Title II program, 37.7 million, or 93.4 percent, actually participated in fiscal year 1966. These children were enrolled in 87 percent of the 86,279 public schools in which children and teachers were eligible to receive Title II benefits. For private school children, the number participating was 5.7 million, or 97.2 percent of the total eligibility. The private school children participating were enrolled in 89 percent of the 17,702 private schools in which children and teachers were entitled to receive Title II benefits.

Children in Public Schools, by Region and State.[2] - There is some variation among the regions in the percentage of eligible public school children who participated in the ESEA Title II program. The percent of eligible public school children participating ranged from 84.4 in Region VI (Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota)[3] to 96.3 in Region IX (Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Guam, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands).[4] (Table 6)

Children in Private Schools, by Region and State. - The variation among the regions in the percent of eligible private school children who participated in ESEA Title II ranges from 82.9 in Region VI (Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota) to 98.7 in Region III (District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands). (Table 6) Again, the relative need formula in Kansas may account in part for the lower percentage of eligible children who participated in Region VI; however, complete data are not reported for 3 States - Iowa, Missouri, and South Dakota. In Region III, Kentucky, the Virgin Islands, Virginia, and West Virginia reported that all private school children eligible to participate in the program actually did participate.

2/ States comprising each region may be found in Table 6.

3/ Excludes Iowa because only the total number of children who participated was reported.

4/ Excludes American Samoa.

The variation among the States in the percentage of private school children who participated in the ESEA Title II program ranges from 51.4 percent in Kansas to 100 percent in 9 States--Alabama, Alaska, California, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Virginia, West Virginia, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the Virgin Islands. Six of these States--Alabama, Florida, Hawaii, New Hampshire, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands also reported 100 percent participation of eligible public school children.

Teachers. - Table 5 shows that 1.7 million teachers, or approximately 89 percent of all eligible teachers in the Nation, participated in the Title II program. The number as reported by the State departments of education represents the teachers in those public and private schools whose pupils had the use of school library resources, or textbooks, or other instructional materials. The figure does not represent the number of teachers who had the use of professional materials (books, periodicals, curriculum guides) which were provided to some degree by Title II. However, the resources made available in the schools for the use of pupils obviously are of value to teachers in their programs of instruction.

State Administration Personnel. - Table 7 provides data on the number of administrative, supervisory, clerical, and other positions assigned by the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the 4 outlying areas to administer ESEA Title II programs in State departments of education. A total of 285 positions in full-time equivalents was reported.

In examining Table 7, it should be noted that column 4 refers to positions in full-time equivalents, not individuals. For example, there were only 31 full-time positions in administration, but there were actually 97 individuals designated as administrators who had some responsibility in administering Title II programs. This difference means that there were 66 administrators who had responsibilities in addition to Title II.

There were 47 administrative positions in full-time equivalents, accounting for 17 percent of total staff time. Of total staff involved in the ESEA Title II program, 28 percent, or 80.8 positions in full-time equivalents, were designated as supervisors--school library supervisors and curriculum and subject specialists, as examples. Only 67 full-time supervisory positions were assigned to the Title II program, but 154 individuals in supervisory positions had some responsibility in the program.

There were 29.6 positions in full-time equivalents other than administrative, supervisory, and clerical and secretarial personnel employed in the Title II program, accounting for 10 percent of the total staff time. These positions accounted for such personnel as consultants, fiscal and statistical personnel, and nonprofessional employees, such as truck drivers and technicians, who do not fall into the category of secretarial and clerical staff.

TABLE 5. Total Number of Agencies Enrolling Children Eligible for Participation in ESEA Title II Programs; Average Daily Membership or Average Daily Attendance of Eligible and Participating Children; and Number of Eligible Teachers Participating, by Educational Level and Type of School

EDUCATIONAL AGENCY	AGENCIES ENROLLING CHILDREN		ADM OR ADA		NUMBER OF TEACHERS 1/	
	ELIGIBLE	PARTICIPATING	IN ELIGIBLE AGENCIES	PARTICIPATING	IN ELIGIBLE AGENCIES	PARTICIPATING
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PUBLIC SCHOOLS						
TOTAL	86,279	75,346	40,347,018	37,717,007	1,699,929	1,569,958
ELEMENTARY	61,569	52,535	25,251,826	23,746,478	959,971	894,974
SECONDARY	24,710	22,811	15,095,192	13,970,529	739,958	674,984
PRIVATE SCHOOLS 1/						
TOTAL	17,702	15,729	5,873,625	5,708,766	190,254	202,321
ELEMENTARY	13,712	12,297	4,603,792	4,445,711	133,777	141,516
SECONDARY	3,990	3,432	1,269,833	1,263,055	56,477	60,805

1/ No figures reported for number of private school teachers eligible; however, teachers were reported as participating for: California, Iowa, Missouri, Texas, and Wyoming.

TABLE 6. Total Number and Percent of Public and Private School Children Eligible for Participation, by Region and State Under ESEA Title II Programs, Fiscal Year 1966

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA, BY REGION	PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN			PRIVATE SCHOOL CHILDREN		
	ELIGIBLE	PARTICIPATING	PERCENT PARTICIPATING	ELIGIBLE	PARTICIPATING	PERCENT PARTICIPATING
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GRAND TOTAL	40,347,018	37,418,007	93.4	5,973,625	5,708,766	92.2
REGION I - TOTAL	2,152,870	1,980,249	92.0	459,442	444,740	96.8
Connecticut	583,719	555,158	95.1	119,980	115,977	96.7
Maine	216,773	213,835	98.6	11,325	10,562	93.3
Massachusetts	993,263	868,982	87.4	252,064	244,015	96.8
New Hampshire	128,757	128,757	100.0	30,496	30,496	100.0
Rhode Island	148,769	131,928	88.8	45,582	43,690	95.8
Vermont	81,589	81,589	100.0	-	-	-
REGION II - TOTAL	6,468,915	5,650,663	87.4	1,927,627	1,722,445	89.4
Delaware	105,540	88,878	84.2	20,465	20,135	98.4
New Jersey	1,285,630	1,285,630	100.0	450,000	326,116	72.5
New York	2,909,700	2,182,275	75.0	834,400	784,336	94.0
Pennsylvania	2,168,045	2,093,880	96.6	622,762	591,858	95.0
REGION III - TOTAL	4,585,119	4,366,302	95.2	308,359	304,173	98.7
District of Columbia	141,086	141,086	100.0	18,823	20,215	-
Kentucky	618,612	617,917	99.9	92,141	92,131	100.0
Maryland	732,949	732,949	100.0	134,766	130,808	97.1
North Carolina	1,164,652	947,350	81.3	5,916	4,306	73.0
Virginia	901,001	901,001	100.0	36,834	36,834	100.0
West Virginia	444,937	444,937	100.0	17,793	17,793	100.0
Puerto Rico	572,682	572,682	100.0	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	9,200	8,380	91.1	2,086	2,086	100.0
REGION IV - TOTAL	4,812,666	4,312,523	89.6	162,021	148,667	91.8
Alabama	724,007	724,007	100.0	13,594	13,594	100.0
Florida	1,133,708	1,133,708	100.0	72,779	72,779	100.0
Georgia	962,423	861,787	89.5	23,510	17,076	72.7
Mississippi	484,304	453,553	93.6	17,141	15,390	89.8
South Carolina	647,704	280,837	43.6	9,436	6,908	73.3
Tennessee	860,520	858,631	99.8	25,561	22,920	89.7

TABLE 6. Total Number and Percent of Public and Private School Children Eligible for Participation, by Region and State Under ESEA Title II Programs, Fiscal Year 1966-Continued

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA, BY REGION	PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN			PRIVATE SCHOOL CHILDREN		
	ELIGIBLE	PARTICIPATING	PERCENT PARTICIPATING	ELIGIBLE	PARTICIPATING	PERCENT PARTICIPATING
	2	3	4	5	6	7
REGION V - TOTAL	8,295,737	7,728,485	93.2	1,726,803	1,655,164	95.9
Illinois	2,087,689	1,896,317	90.8	566,359	539,430	95.2
Indiana	1,100,630	999,625	90.8	139,500	131,715	94.4
Michigan	1,968,403	1,904,823	96.8	355,000	350,542	98.8
Ohio	2,279,914	2,096,220	91.1	392,933	368,727	93.8
Wisconsin	859,101	851,500	99.1	273,011	264,750	97.0
REGION VI - TOTAL	2,674,265	2,893,919	84.4	320,996	531,456	82.9
Iowa 1/		636,854	-	-	104,678	-
Kansas	503,355	229,076	45.6	47,247	24,287	51.4
Minnesota	782,555	776,969	99.3	173,534	165,378	95.3
Missouri 2/	770,730	726,829	94.4	-	160,771	-
Nebraska	318,881	255,662	80.2	60,442	57,694	95.5
North Dakota	140,977	116,610	82.7	19,248	18,648	96.9
South Dakota 3/	157,767	151,919	96.3	20,525	-	-
REGION VII -TOTAL	4,187,082	3,886,473	92.8	314,933	277,156	88.0
Arkansas	426,429	421,262	98.8	9,689	9,541	98.5
Louisiana	598,077	502,472	84.0	123,896	123,896	100.0
New Mexico	247,014	243,736	98.7	21,018	19,308	91.9
Oklahoma	594,000	567,558	95.5	18,646	17,146	92.0
Texas	2,321,562	2,151,445	92.7	141,684	107,265	75.7
REGION VIII - TOTAL	1,177,981	1,125,755	95.6	82,256	73,820	89.7
Colorado	465,621	461,372	99.1	47,421	38,675	81.6
Idaho	164,621	163,387	99.2	8,426	7,315	86.8
Montana	167,651	164,725	98.3	19,946	19,643	98.5
Utah	288,301	281,496	97.6	6,463	5,250	81.2
Wyoming	91,787	54,775	59.7	-	2,937	-

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6. Total Number and Percent of Public and Private School Children Eligible for Participation by Region and State Under ESEA, Title II Programs, Fiscal Year 1966 - Continued

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA, BY REGION	PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN			PRIVATE SCHOOL CHILDREN		
	ELIGIBLE	PARTICIPATING	PERCENT PARTICIPATING	ELIGIBLE	PARTICIPATING	PERCENT PARTICIPATING
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
REGION IX - TOTAL	5,992,383	5,772,638	96.3	571,183	551,145	96.5
Alaska	56,416	54,948	97.4	8,064	8,064	100.0
Arizona	343,422	254,348	74.1	35,000	28,002	80.0
California	4,164,408	4,099,447	98.4	390,003	390,013	100.0
Hawaii	158,056	158,056	100.0	30,544	30,544	100.0
Nevada	108,657	108,657	100.0	5,322	4,117	77.4
Oregon	440,051	418,681	95.1	33,595	29,458	87.7
Washington	683,611	641,227	93.8	56,797	49,113	86.5
Guam	16,142	15,654	97.0	5,674	5,650	99.6
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	21,620	21,620	100.0	6,184	6,184	100.0

1/ Reported participating, but not eligible public and private school children.
2/ Reported participating, but not eligible private school children.
3/ Reported eligible, but not participating private school children.

TABLE 7. Number of State Department of Education Personnel Assigned to ESEA Title II Programs in Full-Time Equivalents, Fiscal Year 1966

Personnel	Number of Personnel		Full-time equivalent	Total full-time (Col. 2 + Col. 4)
	Full-time	Part-time		
1	2	3	4	5
Administrator...	31	66	16.19	47.19
Supervisor.....	67	87	13.84	80.84
Secretarial and clerical staff.	103	119	23.67	126.67
Other staff.....	17	90	12.59	29.59

Categories of Acquisitions

Table 8 provides data on the number and cost of the instructional materials in each of the three categories provided for loan to public and private school pupils and teachers under the ESEA Title II program in fiscal year 1966. The amount expended for school library resources is $77.5 million, or 90 percent of the entire amount expended for acquisitions. The amount expended for other instructional materials was $5.3 million, or 6 percent of the total amount expended for acquisitions. Textbooks account for the remaining 4 percent of the amount expended for acquisitions--nearly $3 million dollars. These percentages reflect the priorities applied to the three categories, and the great emphasis placed on school library resources by the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the outlying areas participating in ESEA, Title II programs in fiscal year 1966.

Data on the instructional materials in each of the three categories provided for loan to public and private school pupils and teachers under the ESEA Title II program, fiscal year 1966, by region and State are provided in Table 9. The percent of total items purchased in the school library resources category ranged from 73.8 percent in Region III (District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) to 97.0 percent in Region IX (Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Guam, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands). Two States in Region IX (Hawaii and Nevada) and Guam purchased school library resources only, under the ESEA Title II program in fiscal year 1966.

The variation by region in the textbook category is from less than 1 percent in Region IX to 23.4 percent in Region III. The variation by region in the other instructional materials category is from 2 percent in Region IV (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee) to somewhat more than 16 percent in Region VII (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas). The variations by State and region in all categories reflect local education agency priority of needs within the priorities assigned to the three categories by the State departments of education.

School Library Resources. - School library resources accounted for 90.3 percent of the $74 million expended for instructional materials loaned to public school children and teachers under the ESEA Title II program in fiscal year 1966, and 90 percent of the $11 million expended for materials for loan to the private school children and teachers, in the United States and outlying areas participating in the program. Table 8 shows the number of items acquired among types of materials defined as school library resources and other instructional materials and amounts spent for these categories. It also shows the number of textbooks acquired and the amount spent for them.

TABLE 8. Number and Cost of School Library Resources, Textbooks, and Other Instructional Materials Acquired for Loan to Children and Teachers in Public and Private Schools Under ESEA, Title Programs, Fiscal Year 1966

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS, BY CATEGORY	PUBLIC				PRIVATE				TOTAL [1]	
	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS		SECONDARY SCHOOLS		ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS		SECONDARY SCHOOLS			
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost [2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SCHOOL LIBRARY RESOURCES	11,750,260	$41,544,144	6,052,447	$25,134,197	1,849,608	$6,967,836	603,904	$2,524,302	20,530,737	$77,520,136
Books	10,392,884	33,346,260	5,179,248	19,811,609	1,673,785	5,891,116	531,248	2,065,798	18,025,448	61,767,083
Periodicals	174,011	572,699	141,744	416,429	10,847	52,838	4,783	26,444	331,610	1,068,410
Other Printed Materials ...	218,882	384,729	113,981	221,604	34,911	69,869	10,858	20,847	385,943	697,049
Audiovisual Materials	964,483	7,240,456	617,474	4,684,555	130,065	954,013	57,015	411,213	1,787,736	13,987,594
Motion Pictures	10,146		8,411		1,333		854		25,066	
Filmstrips	251,823		183,835		38,896		16,914		497,117	
Recordings	124,070		86,641		20,163		9,330		244,732	
Slides & Transparencies	198,402		135,600		35,447		15,658		386,468	
Program Materials	14,608		11,599		2,696		1,122		30,025	
Maps, Charts, Globes, etc.	73,182		59,527		12,427		6,548		154,523	
TEXTBOOKS	443,257	$1,310,213	780,815	$1,453,458	46,264	$153,506	10,605	$42,308	1,298,433	$2,959,485
OTHER INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS [3]	848,354	$2,330,603	239,403	$2,157,765	125,218	$608,626	30,725	$230,479	1,243,700	$5,327,473
Books	307,225	884,440	81,770	1,052,017	68,574	206,022	13,408	108,512	470,977	2,250,991
Periodicals	317,309	119,486	41,014	89,283	2,504	18,477	948	8,387	361,775	235,633
Other Printed Materials	78,002	126,620	43,062	45,300	20,445	38,575	4,640	9,346	146,149	219,841
Audiovisual Materials [4] ...	145,818	1,145,220	73,557	920,360	33,695	342,469	11,729	103,544	264,799	2,511,593
Motion Pictures	2,413		2,209		589		184		5,395	
Filmstrips	42,425		24,801		12,345		3,168		92,739	
Recordings	13,358		8,807		4,513		1,572		28,250	
Slides & Transparencies .	19,328		17,323		4,710		2,532		43,893	
Program Materials	6,989		1,970		2,724		366		12,049	
Maps, Charts, Globes, etc.	30,805		12,093		6,026		3,333		52,257	

1/ Iowa only reported totals, since it has 16 Centers and, therefore, no figures were reported in columns 2 - 9.
2/ Since processing costs are not included here and data were not available in Connecticut, the total costs do no agree with Table 3.
3/ Alabama and Missouri reported only Total Cost in "Other Instructional Materials" - no breakdown.
4/ Audiovisual materials items not broken down from Total in Alaska, California, Florida, Kansas, North Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington.

TABLE 9. Number and Cost of School Library Resources, Textbooks, and Other Instructional Materials Acquired for Loan to Children and Teachers, Under ESEA Title II Programs, Fiscal Year 1966, by Region and State

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA BY REGION	SCHOOL LIBRARY RESOURCES		TEXTBOOKS		OTHER INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS		TOTAL COST FOR ALL 3 CATEGORIES
	NUMBER	COST	NUMBER	COST	NUMBER	COST	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GRAND TOTAL	20,530,737	$77,520,136	1,298,433	$2,959,485	1,243,700	$5,327,473	$85,807,094
REGION I - TOTAL .	361,531	2,615,144	13,691	56,728	21,498	1,232,590	3,904,462
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	140,538	451,705	-	-	16,031	45,790	497,495
Massachusetts ..	-	1,308,968	-	25,908	-	1,158,647	2,493,523
New Hampshire ..	70,948	310,516	717	3,000	2,288	11,793	325,309
Rhode Island ...	97,975	349,685	12,974	27,820	3,179	16,360	393,865
Vermont	52,070	194,270	-	-	-	-	194,270
REGION II -TOTAL .	3,808,001	14,701,593	90,084	333,219	139,683	1,003,497	16,038,309
Delaware	49,291	207,650	-	-	1,435	4,376	212,026
New Jersey	503,815	2,745,138	-	-	-	-	2,745,138
New York	1,743,898	6,288,337	41,434	184,817	138,248	999,121	7,472,275
Pennsylvania ...	1,510,997	5,460,468	48,650	148,402	-	-	5,608,870
REGION III - TOTAL	2,339,113	8,305,285	739,940	1,309,588	89,212	641,386	10,256,259
Kentucky	324,936	1,256,723	27,692	138,460	23,874	103,053	1,498,236
Maryland	266,471	1,435,500	522	464	-	202	1,436,166
North Carolina .	623,880	2,215,814	143	806	8,974	26,696	2,243,316
Virginia	606,191	1,961,486	-	-	9,317	113,039	2,074,525
West Virginia ..	313,904	726,078	-	-	17,819	78,281	804,359
Dist. of Col.	84,769	301,224	-	-	3,356	34,143	335,367
Puerto Rico	112,749	375,344	711,583	1,169,858	25,872	285,972	1,831,174
Virgin Islands .	6,213	33,116	-	-	-	-	33,116
REGION IV - TOTAL	2,900,405	9,677,723	139,629	347,665	62,754	145,690	10,171,078
Alabama	408,253	1,527,831	28,316	79,854	48,242	92,158	1,699,843
Florida	582,556	2,116,911	13,435	43,950	6,800	22,686	2,183,547
Georgia	666,254	2,098,822	82,272	192,638	7,712	30,846	2,322,306
Mississippi	354,943	1,085,901	15,606	31,223	-	-	1,117,124
South Carolina .	372,564	1,153,750	-	-	-	-	1,153,750
Tennessee	515,835	1,694,508	-	-	-	-	1,694,508

REGION V - TOTAL .	3,291,822	12,030,419	133,974	439,448	241,849	776,520	13,246,387
Illinois	1,110,304	3,823,938	-	-	17,878	62,653	3,886,591
Indiana	526,293	2,098,292	25,482	89,198	57,421	193,808	2,381,298
Michigan	81,159	-	17,492	-	-	-	-
Ohio	1,127,070	4,519,900	75,000	300,441	22,050	95,059	4,915,400
Wisconsin	446,996	1,588,289	16,000	49,809	144,500	425,000	2,063,098
REGION VI - TOTAL	1,816,520	7,322,959	12,354	27,212	45,644	211,579	7,561,750
Iowa	193,359	1,349,657	-	-	-	-	1,349,657
Kansas	256,295	908,249	-	-	22,800	106,660	1,014,909
Minnesota	408,698	1,807,602	-	-	-	-	1,807,602
Missouri	613,156	2,070,887	11,905	24,964	5,231	17,257	2,113,108
Nebraska	154,592	581,128	449	2,248	17,613	87,662	671,038
North Dakota ...	106,534	315,584	-	-	-	-	315,584
South Dakota ...	83,886	289,852	-	-	-	-	289,852
REGION VII - TOTAL	2,435,610	8,166,883	153,236	415,288	518,000	874,803	9,456,974
Arkansas	286,815	860,455	-	-	15,094	45,284	905,739
Louisiana	519,932	1,582,913	42,600	97,014	35,300	110,645	1,790,572
New Mexico	113,017	414,751	20,569	61,708	7,501	52,869	529,328
Oklahoma	202,384	709,147	55,434	161,693	94,128	351,001	1,221,841
Texas	1,313,462	4,599,617	34,633	94,873	365,977	315,004	5,009,494
REGION VIII - TOTAL	540,296	2,063,421	14,163	14,004	31,915	107,325	2,184,750
Colorado	244,738	909,542	-	-	16,744	63,374	972,916
Idaho	52,400	128,751	-	-	11,519	24,860	153,611
Montana	90,920	363,686	-	-	-	-	363,686
Utah	111,898	543,303	12,981	12,488	-	-	555,791
Wyoming	40,340	118,139	1,182	1,516	3,652	19,091	138,746
REGION IX -TOTAL .	3,037,439	12,636,709	1,362	16,333	93,145	334,083	12,987,125
Alaska	27,285	80,000	-	-	15,500	48,800	128,800
Arizona	146,427	614,361	-	-	25,085	99,353	713,714
California	2,108,285	9,121,971	729	14,072	-	-	9,136,043
Hawaii	91,558	377,323	-	-	-	-	377,323
Nevada	38,702	199,688	-	-	-	-	199,688
Oregon	284,924	841,335	-	-	1,854	27,155	868,490
Washington,.....	316,579	1,300,196	-	-	40,658	157,096	1,457,292
Guam	5,274	47,276	-	-	-	-	47,276
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	18,405	54,559	633	2,261	48	679	58,499

Of the $77.5 million expended for school library resources, library books account for $61.7 million, or about 80 percent. Table 10, column 3, shows that $39.2 million was expended for elementary school library books, or more than 63 percent of the total amount spent for books in this category. The amount spent for secondary school library books was $21.8 million, or about 35 percent of the amount spent for library books. The higher proportion expended for elementary school library books reflects the critical need for such materials, as well as the larger number of elementary school pupils who participated in the program. The 18 million elementary and secondary school library books represents an increase of less than one library book per pupil for the number of elementary and secondary pupils (43.4 million) participating in the ESEA Title II program. For books in all categories, including textbooks, the amount reported as expended represents 79 percent of the total amount spent for acquisitions in all categories.

Tables 8 and 11 provide data on the number and cost of audiovisual materials loaned to pupils and teachers as school library resources and other instructional materials. The total amount expended for such materials in the school library resources category is $13.9 million, or about 18 percent of acquisitions in this category.5/ The total amount expended for audiovisual materials in both categories is $16.4 million, or about 19 percent of the entire amount reported as expended for acquisitions. In a number of States, reports for audiovisual materials were provided as totals rather than a breakdown of separate items. However, a large number of filmstrips, recordings, slides, and transparencies are made available as school library resources (Table 8).

Audiovisual materials comprised 19 percent of the acquisitions in all categories for fiscal 1966. Of significance is the fact that a larger percent of the other instructional materials category (47) was expended for audiovisual materials than in the school library resources category (18). This is probably due to the high priority placed on bringing collections of school library books up to standard. Also, in some school districts, audiovisual materials are not made available through school libraries or instructional materials centers.

5/ The number and cost of separate audiovisual items by region and State and by educational level may be found in Tables A-D in the Appendix.

TABLE 10. Number and Cost of Books Loaned to Children and Teachers, by Educational Level and Category of Instructional Materials, Under ESEA Title II Programs, Fiscal Year 1966

CATEGORY OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL	BOOKS LOANED TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN		BOOKS LOANED TO SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN		TOTAL 1/	
	NUMBER	COST	NUMBER	COST	NUMBER	COST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
School Library Resources.....	12,066,669	$39,237,376	5,710,496	$21,877,407	17,777,165	$61,114,783
Textbooks.....	489,521	1,463,719	791,420	1,495,766	1,280,941	2,959,485
Other Instructional Materials.	375,799	1,090,462	95,178	1,160,529	470,977	2,250,991
TOTAL.....	12,931,989	41,791,557	6,597,094	24,533,702	19,529,083	66,325,259

1/ Detail does not add to totals given in Table 8 since some States reported only totals rather than individual items.

TABLE 11. Number and Cost of Audiovisual Materials Loaned to Children and Teachers, by Educational Level and Category of Instructional Materials, Under ESEA Title II Programs, Fiscal Year 1966

CATEGORY OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS	AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS LOANED TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN AND TEACHERS		AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS LOANED TO SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN AND TEACHERS		TOTAL[1/]	
	NUMBER	COST	NUMBER	COST	NUMBER	COST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
School Library Resources	1,094,548	$8,194,469	674,489	$5,095,768	1,769,037	$13,290,237
Other Instructional Materials	179,513	$1,487,689	85,286	$1,023,904	264,799	$2,511,593
TOTAL	1,274,061	$9,682,158	759,775	$6,119,672	2,033,836	$15,801,830

1/ Detail does not add to totals given in Table 8 since some States reported only totals rather than individual items.

The number of audiovisual items in both categories reported purchased for loan to elementary school pupils is 1.2 million items (Table 11). A smaller number, 759,775 audiovisual items, was reported to be available for loan to secondary school pupils and teachers in fiscal 1966 under ESEA Title II programs. Again, this may be accounted for by the high priority of need given to pupils and teachers in elementary schools in some States.

In 8 States, the number of audiovisual items were reported as totals rather than as individual items. However, in 42 States, the District of Columbia, and the 4 outlying areas, filmstrips, slides, and transparencies accounted for about 53 percent of all audiovisual items provided in the program. The number of motion pictures reported purchased in both the school library and other instructional materials categories is considerably less than for any other type of audiovisual material. This is probably due to the high cost of motion pictures in relation to the cost of other audiovisual items.

In the school library resources category, periodicals and other printed matter such as documents and pamphlets represented an expenditure of only $1.7 million, or about 2 percent of the $77.5 million total expended for school library resources.

Textbooks. - Textbooks accounted for about 3.4 percent ($2.9 million) of the total amount expended for acquisitions under the ESEA Title II program in fiscal year 1966. This expenditure made approximately 1.2 million textbooks available on a loan basis to children and teachers in public and private elementary and secondary schools. The amount expended is almost evenly divided between textbooks for loan to elementary school pupils and textbooks for loan to secondary school pupils. The larger number of textbooks provided for loan to secondary school pupils than elementary school pupils may be partly accounted for by the possibility that large numbers of paperback textbooks may have been purchased for loan to secondary school pupils. The larger amount expended for textbooks to be loaned to public school children and teachers, of course, reflects the larger total number of public school pupils than private school pupils.

The number of textbooks (1.2 million) provided is exceedingly small in relation to the number of pupils (43.4 million) who participated in the ESEA Title II program; however, 29 States did not use ESEA Title II funds for textbooks in fiscal 1966 and all but one of the remaining States and outlying areas limited the acquisition of textbooks in the program sharply because of other more critical needs (Table 4).

Other Instructional Materials. - The total amount, as reported by State departments of education, expended in the category of other instructional materials was $5.3 million, or about 6 percent of the total amount expended for acquisitions. Other instructional materials are defined as the same items as school library resources except that they are not processed and cataloged for use. The low proportion of funds expended for other instructional materials in relation to school library resources is explained by the fact that the number of schools with centralized libraries has risen steadily. School library resources were also made available to many children and teachers in schools without centralized libraries in order to increase the accessibility and availability of materials. Books account for $2.2 million, or 42 percent of the total reported as expended for other instructional materials. For audiovisual materials in this category, the total reported was $2.5 million, or about 47 percent. The amount expended for periodicals and other printed materials amounted to about 8 percent of the other instructional materials category.

Table 12 provides data on expenditures for books and audiovisual resources and number of items provided under the ESEA Title II program in fiscal year 1966, as school library resources and other instructional materials, by region and State. The tendency of the States to expend considerably larger amounts for books than audiovisual materials has already been noted. In fiscal year 1966, the entire ESEA Title II allotment to Montana and Vermont, except for administrative funds, was expended for library books. Other States expending an exceptionally large amount of the total allotment for library books were Georgia, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Tennessee, as well as Guam.

In 15 States, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands, audiovisual materials were purchased as school library resources only. Of audiovisual materials in both categories, 6 States---Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa, Nevada, New Hampshire, and Utah---expended a fairly large proportion of their total allotment for such materials.

Processing, Cataloging, and Delivering

The acquisitions program under ESEA Title II includes the necessary costs of processing and cataloging school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials and delivery of them to the initial place at which they are made available for use. The ESEA Title II State plans describe the processing, cataloging, and delivery services, performed either by a commercial concern or public agency, which the State agency administering the plan will allow as a part of the cost of acquisition. The State plan also establishes a true and just cost for such ordering, essential for making the benefits of Title II available for the use of children and teachers in the State.

TABLE 12. Number and Cost of Books and Audiovisual Materials Acquired as School Library Resources and Other Instructional Materials, by Region and State, Under ESEA Title II Programs, Fiscal Year 1966

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA, BY REGION	SCHOOL LIBRARY RESOURCES				OTHER INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS			
	BOOKS		AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS		BOOKS		AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS	
	NUMBER	COST	NUMBER	COST	NUMBER	COST	NUMBER	COST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GRAND TOTAL.....	18,025,448	$61,767,083	1,787,736	$13,987,594	476,977	$2,250,991	264,799	$2,511,593
REGION I - TOTAL.....	323,435	2,283,633	35,311	294,257	17,545	902,274	3,392	276,694
Connecticut.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine.....	131,990	402,465	7,360	41,887	15,140	42,075	653	2,249
Massachusetts.....	-	1,219,333	-	68,936	-	851,710	-	257,909
New Hampshire.....	50,403	179,229	19,851	128,042	721	2,510	1,426	7,894
Rhode Island.....	88,972	288,336	8,100	55,392	1,684	5,979	1,313	8,642
Vermont.....	52,070	194,270	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION II - TOTAL	3,598,608	12,825,755	49,953	1,669,790	51,974	141,205	28,982	794,748
Delaware.....	38,056	134,475	9,235	68,202	876	2,173	511	2,170
New Jersey.....	491,326	2,037,626	-	643,591	-	-	-	-
New York.....	1,574,626	5,422,554	24,321	728,629	51,098	139,032	28,471	792,578
Pennsylvania.....	1,494,600	5,231,100	16,397	229,368	-	-	-	-
REGION III - TOTAL...	1,952,901	6,417,454	241,956	1,779,693	40,930	132,888	40,454	473,480
Dist. of Columbia..	59,823	192,925	24,946	108,299	287	5,400	3,069	28,743
Kentucky.....	279,806	839,418	38,331	383,310	17,176	51,528	3,607	36,070
Maryland.....	211,510	1,151,955	48,798	279,775	-	-	-	202
North Carolina.....	536,058	1,753,680	63,956	432,772	4,157	12,213	1,798	9,790
Virginia.....	530,104	1,489,977	52,564	454,374	5,345	29,062	3,359	76,079
West Virginia.....	217,295	590,100	12,740	112,303	13,965	34,685	2,749	36,624
Puerto Rico.....	112,749	375,344	-	-	-	-	25,872	285,972
Virgin Islands.....	5,556	24,055	621	8,860	-	-	-	-
REGION IV - TOTAL....	2,725,767	8,609,946	137,602	918,567	4,836	15,269	17,585	13,483
Alabama.....	372,204	1,242,936	32,803	245,317	-	-	15,369	-
Florida.....	528,109	1,716,292	47,069	376,494	-	-	-	-
Georgia.....	628,480	1,940,472	19,960	121,361	4,836	15,269	2,216	13,483
Mississippi.....	344,415	1,033,250	7,843	39,220	-	-	-	-
South Carolina.....	361,201	1,085,436	9,694	55,239	-	-	-	-
Tennessee.....	491,358	1,591,560	20,233	80,936	-	-	-	-

TABLE 12. Number and Cost of Books and Audiovisual Materials Acquired as School Library Resources and Other Instructional Materials, by Region and State Under ESEA Title II Programs, Fiscal Year 1966 - Continued

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA, BY REGION	SCHOOL LIBRARY RESOURCES				OTHER INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS			
	BOOKS		AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS		BOOKS		AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS	
	NUMBER	COST	NUMBER	COST	NUMBER	COST	NUMBER	COST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REGION V - TOTAL.....	2,810,382	8,918,692	415,907	2,654,663	139,186	305,209	65,883	861,716
Illinois.....	1,004,528	3,072,991	82,446	634,191	10,306	23,508	5,927	35,098
Indiana.....	468,186	1,193,947	42,500	681,315	43,880	109,701	12,106	65,057
Michigan.....	61,912	-	11,711	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio.....	900,000	3,367,997	211,270	1,072,085	17,000	51,000	350	16,561
Wisconsin.....	375,756	1,283,757	67,980	267,072	68,000	121,000	47,500	245,000
REGION VI - TOTAL....	1,519,719	5,099,391	242,102	2,051,385	23,992	88,967	20,676	105,355
Iowa.....	186,371	652,300	6,988	697,357	-	-	-	-
Kansas.....	190,700	577,344	64,900	324,961	4,000	12,043	18,800	94,617
Minnesota.....	342,956	1,281,730	65,742	525,872	-	-	-	-
Missouri.....	511,898	1,683,745	77,665	287,635	2,592	-	1,663	-
Nebraska.....	125,942	434,380	6,222	124,463	17,400	76,924	213	10,738
North Dakota.....	88,507	241,788	10,900	48,670	-	-	-	-
South Dakota.....	73,345	228,104	9,685	42,427	-	-	-	-
REGION VII - TOTAL...	2,088,023	6,499,221	233,974	1,437,395	99,952	379,362	66,298	364,179
Arkansas.....	226,434	679,305	45,286	135,861	-	-	15,094	45,284
Louisiana.....	435,000	1,266,330	77,022	297,783	14,500	44,645	17,800	60,000
New Mexico.....	109,243	382,359	1,947	23,232	4,176	14,617	3,237	37,906
Oklahoma.....	180,628	597,381	14,722	78,015	67,382	230,737	16,092	86,363
Texas.....	1,136,718	3,573,846	94,997	902,504	13,894	89,363	14,075	134,626
REGION VIII - TOTAL..	452,766	1,585,074	70,881	419,463	21,520	67,267	6,421	30,420
Colorado.....	198,670	723,179	36,712	151,684	12,981	41,680	2,254	15,908
Idaho.....	46,978	113,783	3,810	13,335	7,274	15,252	2,050	7,174
Montana.....	90,920	363,686	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah.....	75,858	266,287	30,359	254,444	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	40,340	118,139	-	-	1,265	10,335	2,117	7,338

TABLE 12. Number and Cost of Books and Audiovisual Materials Acquired as School Library Resources and Other Instructional Materials, by Region and State Under ESEA, Title II Programs, Fiscal Year 1966 - Continued

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA, BY REGION	SCHOOL LIBRARY RESOURCES				OTHER INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS			
	BOOKS		AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS		BOOKS		AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS	
	NUMBER	COST	NUMBER	COST	NUMBER	COST	NUMBER	COST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REGION IX - TOTAL...	2,553,847	9,527,917	360,050	2,762,381	71,042	218,550	15,108	91,518
Alaska.....	14,200	48,000	12,330	29,000	9,350	27,300	6,150	21,500
Arizona.....	105,694	424,582	31,936	165,439	17,326	68,521	6,051	26,129
California.....	1,835,835	7,273,333	191,571	1,684,229	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	40,345	144,089	43,713	181,163	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	21,642	75,764	14,425	117,302	-	-	-	-
Oregon.....	214,197	522,571	57,252	298,895	9,906	16,748	1,716	8,137
Washington.....	299,723	952,196	7,805	273,193	34,460	105,981	1,191	35,752
Guam.....	5,274	47,276	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	16,937	40,106	1,108	13,160	-	-	-	-

In fiscal 1966, State departments of education reported expenditures of $4.1 million for processing, cataloging, and delivering services (Table 13). This represents about 4 percent of the acquisition expenditures and an average expenditure of about 18 cents per item for processing, cataloging, and delivering the 23 million individual items of school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials acquired in the program. Although no State excluded altogether costs of processing, cataloging, and delivering instructional materials, a few States reported no expenditures for this purpose in fiscal year 1966 and a very small percentage of acquisition costs for this purpose was reported in some other States. In these States, costs for processing, cataloging, and delivery of materials were absorbed by the local educational agencies and ESEA Title II funds were used to provide materials.

TABLE 13. Expenditures for Processing, Cataloging and Delivering School Library Resources, Textbooks, and Other Instructional Materials by State, Under ESEA Title II Programs, Fiscal Year 1966

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA	PROCESSING AND DELIVERY	STATE OR OUTLYING AREA	PROCESSING AND DELIVERY
1	2	1	2
TOTAL	$4,171,271		
Alabama	21,452	New Mexico	34,423
Alaska	6,500	New York	609,451
Arizona	1,148	North Carolina ..	31,038
Arkansas	-	North Dakota	15,200
California	537,307	Ohio	301,138
Colorado	39,541	Oklahoma	599
Connecticut	-	Oregon	77,680
Delaware	26,272	Pennsylvania	400,000
Florida	175,776	Rhode Island	28,671
Georgia	90,722	South Carolina ..	100,284
Hawaii	-	South Dakota	11,737
Idaho	10,060	Tennessee	88,914
Illinois	85,780	Texas	60,180
Indiana	100,901	Utah	-
Iowa	86,857	Vermont	12,493
Kansas	93,065	Virginia	4,128
Kentucky	77,299	Washington	54,878
Louisiana	125,542	West Virginia ...	74,441
Maine	10,451	Wisconsin	75,478
Maryland	36,739	Wyoming	-
Massachusetts	83,907	District of Columbia	-
Michigan	120,000		
Minnesota	73,653		
Mississippi	43,166	Guam	2,447
Missouri	130,007	Puerto Rico	-
Montana	-	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	5,456
Nebraska	71,120	Virgin Islands ..	-
Nevada	6,538		
New Hampshire	-		
New Jersey	128,832		

III. STATE PROGRAMS FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF INSTRUCTION THROUGH IMPROVED RESOURCES

Improvement of School Library Resources

Data on the number of new public school libraries established and the number of existing public school libraries expanded as a result of ESEA Title II programs are provided in Table 14. The 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the 4 outlying areas reported establishment of 3,637 new public school libraries. Of these, 3,378 were public elementary school libraries serving 1.3 million public school pupils and 259 were public secondary school libraries serving 144,774 pupils. Many elementary school libraries were established with Title I funds but the number is unknown. The larger number of new public elementary school libraries established is due to the participation of more elementary school pupils than secondary school pupils in the ESEA Title II program. Also, more elementary schools than secondary schools are without centralized libraries.

Libraries have been established in 7 percent of the estimated 47,000 public elementary schools that lacked libraries prior to 1965. Of the estimated 1,056 public secondary schools without libraries before 1965, 25 percent have now established them. With regard to the improvement of existing school libraries, 42,346 public elementary school libraries serving 13.8 million public school pupils and 19,577 public secondary school libraries serving 8.9 million pupils were expanded. Establishment of 3,637 new public elementary and secondary school library collections and expansion of 61,923 existing public school library collections also served 3.1 million private school pupils who received loans of materials through the organization of new libraries or the improvement of existing libraries.

Maintaining and Increasing Effort

Section 117.24 of the ESEA Title II Regulations requires that State plans set forth policies and procedures to assure that funds made available under the ESEA Title II program supplement and, to the extent practical, increase the level of State, local, and private school funds made available for the acquisition of school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials, and in no case supplant such State, local, and private school funds. Therefore, the State agencies collected the necessary data to compare the amount of State, local, and private school funds actually expended for school library materials in the base fiscal year, 1965, with the amount of State, local, and private school funds expended in the fiscal year 1966, and reported this information to the U.S. Office of Education. In the first year of the program, information on per pupil expenditure for textbooks and other instructional materials was not requested by the U.S. Office.

Table 15 provides data on the per pupil expenditure of State, local, and private elementary school funds in fiscal years 1965 and 1966 for school library resources in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the outlying areas. Table 16 provides comparable data on secondary schools. The amount of increase or decrease in per pupil expenditure for school

Table 14. Number of New Public School Libraries Established; Number of Existing Public School Libraries Expanded; and Number of Public and Private School Pupils Served as a Result of ESEA Title II Programs, Fiscal Year 1966

ITEM	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS	SECONDARY SCHOOLS	TOTAL
1	2	3	4
1. Number of New Public School Libraries Established.....	3,378	259	3,637
2. Number of Existing Public School Library Collections Expanded.....	42,346	19,577	61,923
3. Additional Number of Public School Pupils Served As Result of:			
A. Line 1 above.....	1,398,489	144,774	1,543,263
B. Line 2 above.....	13,856,874	8,970,535	22,827,409
4. Additional Number of Private School Pupils Served As Result of:			
A. Line 1 above.....	140,050	18,648	158,698
B. Line 2 above.....	2,201,619	804,349	3,005,968

TABLE 15. State, Local, and Private School Expenditures per Public and Private Elementary School Pupil for School Library Resources, by State, Fiscal Years 1965 and 1966

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA	PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PUPILS			PRIVATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PUPILS		
	FY 1965	FY 1966	Increase or Decrease	FY 1965	FY 1966	Increase or Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Alabama	$2.04	(1/)	--	$3.65	(1/)	--
Alaska	3.45	3.50	+ .05	3.23	3.00	- .23
Arizona	3.62	3.14	- .48	1.04	(1/)	--
Arkansas	1.41	1.60	+ .19	(1/)	1.22	--
California	3.73	4.00	+ .27	1.47	1.09	- .38
Colorado	2.06	2.36	+ .30	1.40	1.63	+ .23
Connecticut	1.73	(1/)	--	(1/)	(1/)	--
Delaware	.47	.63	+ .16	1.58	1.50	- .08
Florida	3.73	(1/)	--	(1/)	(1/)	--
Georgia	2.21	2.34	+ .13	(1/)	(1/)	--
Hawaii 2/	3.10	4.30	+ 1.20	3.33	3.77	+ .44
Idaho 3/	1.43	1.45	+ .02	.88	.90	+ .02
Illinois 2/	3.80	3.67	- .13	2.49	(1/)	--
Indiana	6.10	6.59	+ .49	1.35	1.50	+ .15
Iowa	2.21	(1/)	--	(1/)	(1/)	--
Kansas	2.81	3.49	+ .68	2.92	2.41	- .51
Kentucky	1.58	1.80	+ .22	(1/)	(1/)	--
Louisiana	1.90	1.81	- .09	1.70	1.70	--
Maine	.97	1.11	+ .14	--	--	--
Maryland	1.93	2.92	+ .99	.86	1.14	+ .28
Massachusetts 1/	(1/)	(1/)	--	(1/)	(1/)	--
Michigan 2/	1.80	1.80	--	1.35	1.35	--
Minnesota	3.42	3.70	+ .28	1.51	(1/)	--
Mississippi	1.95	(1/)	--	2.06	(1/)	--
Missouri 2/	2.42	2.68	+ .26	1.34	1.54	+ .20
Montana	1.60	(1/)	--	.93	(1/)	--
Nebraska	2.55	3.03	+ .48	.99	1.01	+ .02
Nevada	6.00	3.00	- 3.00	1.35	2.00	+ .65
New Hampshire	1.50	1.95	+ .45	1.00	1.50	+ .50

TABLE 15. State, Local, and Private School Expenditures per Public and Private Elementary School Pupil for School Library Resources, by State, Fiscal Years 1965 and 1966 - Continued

STATES OR OUTLYING AREA	PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PUPILS			PRIVATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PUPILS		
	FY 1965	FY 1966	Increase or Decrease	FY 1965	FY 1966	Increase or Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New Jersey	(1/)	2.99	--	(1/)	1.02	--
New Mexico	4.16	4.37	+ .21	9.96	9.82	- .14
New York	1.49	1.59	+ .10	.70	.75	+ .05
North Carolina	2.51	2.81	+ .30	(1/)	(1/)	--
North Dakota	2.35	2.45	+ .10	1.85	2.00	+ .15
Ohio	1.50	1.75	+ .25	1.44	1.50	+ .06
Oklahoma	3.75	5.00	+ 1.25	(1/)	(1/)	--
Oregon	9.45	(1/)	--	2.75	(1/)	--
Pennsylvania	1.94	3.00	+ 1.06	1.71	2.50	+ .79
Rhode Island	2.83	2.39	- .44	1.32	1.50	+ .18
South Carolina	2.17	2.25	+ .08	.83	(1/)	--
South Dakota	(1/)	(1/)	--	(1/)	(1/)	--
Tennessee	4.85	4.85	--	2.46	2.56	+ .10
Texas 3/	(1/)	(1/)	--	2.85	2.61	- .24
Utah 2/	2.45	2.86	+ .41	(1/)	(1/)	--
Vermont	1.61	2.35	+ .74	.65	.75	+ .10
Virginia	2.18	3.69	+ 1.51	(1/)	(1/)	--
Washington	1.76	1.85	+ .09	(1/)	(1/)	--
West Virginia	1.66	1.96	+ .30	1.49	1.40	- .09
Wisconsin 4/	24.85	26.17	+ 1.32	7.37	7.57	+ .20
Wyoming	(1/)	3.06	--	(1/)	13.66	--
District of Columbia	.81	.81	--	1.43	1.43	--
Guam 3/	1.50	1.15	- .35	2.00	3.00	+ 1.00
Puerto Rico	(1/)	(1/)	--	(1/)	(1/)	--
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	(1/)	(1/)	--	(1/)	(1/)	--
Virgin Islands	.50	.50	--	(1/)	(1/)	--

1/ Data not available. 2/ Combined public elementary and secondary school pupils.
3/ Combined private elementary and secondary school pupils.
4/ Figures derived on a sample basis. Also includes additional items.

TABLE 16. State, Local, and Private School Expenditures per Public and Private Secondary School Pupil for School Library Resources, by State, Fiscal Years 1965 and 1966

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA	PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL PUPILS			PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOL PUPILS		
	FY 1965	FY 1966	Increase or Decrease	FY 1965	FY 1966	Increase or Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Alabama	4.61	(1/)	--	4.88	(1/)	--
Alaska	4.19	4.25	+ .06	3.09	3.25	+ .16
Arizona	5.74	4.26	- 1.48	3.71	(1/)	--
Arkansas	1.16	1.31	+ .15	(1/)	1.99	--
California	7.20	8.06	+ .86	2.94	2.18	- .76
Colorado	2.90	3.57	+ .67	3.12	3.29	+ .17
Connecticut	3.23	(1/)	--	(1/)	(1/)	--
Delaware	.55	.82	+ .27	6.91	2.50	- 4.41
Florida	(1/)	(1/)	--	(1/)	(1/)	--
Georgia	2.49	2.62	+ .13	(1/)	(1/)	--
Hawaii 2/	3.10	4.30	+ 1.20	5.10	5.16	+ .06
Idaho	2.38	2.40	+ .02	2.28	2.30	+ .02
Illinois 2/ 3/	3.80	3.67	- .13	2.49	(1/)	--
Indiana	8.75	9.93	+ 1.18	1.90	2.00	+ .10
Iowa	3.26	(1/)	--	(1/)	(1/)	--
Kansas	4.00	5.20	+ 1.20	(1/)	(1/)	--
Kentucky	2.33	2.82	+ .49	(1/)	(1/)	--
Louisiana	1.90	1.81	- .09	1.70	1.70	--
Maine	3.26	3.73	+ .47	5.93	8.07	+ 2.14
Maryland	2.72	3.80	+ 1.08	3.26	4.18	+ .92
Massachusetts	(1/)	(1/)	--	(1/)	(1/)	--
Michigan	3.40	3.40	--	2.98	2.98	--
Minnesota	3.42	3.70	+ .28	1.51	(1/)	--
Mississippi	1.95	(1/)	--	2.06	(1/)	--
Missouri 2/	2.42	2.68	+ .26	2.91	3.73	+ .82
Montana	1.60	(1/)	-	.92	-	-
Nebraska	6.16	7.06	+ .90	2.72	2.65	- .07
Nevada	6.00	3.00	- 3.00	1.35	2.00	+ .65
New Hampshire	1.75	2.85	+ 1.10	1.25	1.75	+ .50

TABLE 16. State, Local, and Private School Expenditures per Public and Private Secondary School Pupil for School Library Resources, by State, Fiscal Years 1965 and 1966 - Continued

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA	PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL PUPILS			PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOL PUPILS		
	FY 1965	FY 1966	Increase or Decrease	FY 1965	FY 1966	Increase or Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New Jersey	(1/)	5.37	--	(1/)	4.01	--
New Mexico	4.16	4.37	+ .21	9.96	9.82	- .14
New York	1.87	2.00	+ .13	.91	.97	+ .06
North Carolina	4.49	4.52	+ .03	(1/)	(1/)	--
North Dakota	4.19	4.10	- .09	3.00	3.00	--
Ohio	2.70	2.75	+ .05	2.00	2.00	--
Oklahoma	5.00	6.25	+ 1.25	(1/)	(1/)	--
Oregon	9.81	(1/)	--	4.17	(1/)	--
Pennsylvania	1.94	3.00	+ 1.06	1.71	2.50	+ .79
Rhode Island	3.56	3.14	- .42	2.50	3.15	+ .65
South Carolina	2.54	2.56	+ .02	(1/)	(1/)	--
South Dakota..1/	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	--
Tennessee	5.94	7.67	+ 1.73	3.57	4.32	+ .75
Texas..2/..3/	2.52	3.26	+ .74	2.85	2.66	- .19
Utah..2/	2.45	2.86	+ .41	(1/)	(1/)	--
Vermont	4.33	4.38	+ .05	1.00	1.10	+ .10
Virginia	2.82	4.04	+ 1.22	(1/)	(1/)	--
Washington	1.94	2.10	+ .16	(1/)	(1/)	--
West Virginia	1.32	2.34	+ 1.02	1.24	1.22	- .02
Wisconsin..4/	24.85	26.17	+ 1.32	10.67	12.72	+ 2.05
Wyoming	(1/)	5.35	--	(1/)	13.66	--
District of Columbia	1.27	1.27	--	4.13	4.13	--
Guam..3/	2.00	2.50	+ .50	2.00	3.00	+ 1.00
Puerto Rico	(1/)	(1/)	--	(1/)	(1/)	--
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	(1/)	(1/)	--	(1/)	(1/)	--
Virgin Islands	.75	.75	--	(1/)	(1/)	--

1/ Data not available. 2/ Combined elementary and secondary school pupils.
3/ Combined private elementary and secondary school pupils.
4/ Figures derived on a sample basis. Also includes additional items.

TABLE 17. Per Pupil Expenditure for School Library Resources, by State, Under ESEA Title II Programs, Fiscal Year 1966

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA	PER PUPIL EXPENDITURE		STATE OR OUTLYING AREA	PER PUPIL EXPENDITURE	
	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS	SECONDARY SCHOOLS		ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS	SECONDARY SCHOOLS
1	2	3	1	2	3
Alabama	$1.98	$2.84	New Hampshire	$1.90	$1.90
Alaska	2.10	2.10	New Jersey	1.72	1.87
Arizona	2.58	2.39	New Mexico	2.15	2.10
Arkansas	2.15	2.15	New York	2.88	2.88
California	1.68	3.36	North Carolina	1.59	2.51
Colorado	1.78	2.18	North Dakota	2.88	2.75
Connecticut	-	-	Ohio	2.00	1.64
Delaware	1.34	2.10	Oklahoma	1.95	1.95
Florida	2.00	1.29	Oregon	2.02	2.24
Georgia	2.20	2.12	Pennsylvania	2.09	2.09
Hawaii	-	-	Rhode Island	2.43	1.79
Idaho	2.12	2.04	South Carolina	1.28	.98
Illinois	2.07	-	South Dakota	2.10	1.40
Indiana	2.14	2.31	Tennessee	2.07	1.65
Iowa	-	-	Texas	-	2.36
Kansas	4.22	36.23 1/	Utah	1.71	1.71
Kentucky	-	-	Vermont	3.26	5.10
Louisiana	2.98	2.98	Virginia	2.31	2.31
Maine	2.09	1.79	Washington	1.85	2.10
Maryland	2.38	1.14	West Virginia	1.75	1.75
Massachusetts	-	-	Wisconsin	1.90	1.90
Michigan	1.73	1.73	Wyoming	2.26	2.25
Minnesota	2.42	2.42	District of Columbia	1.75	1.75
Mississippi	2.50	2.50	Guam	1.88	1.00
Missouri	2.32	-	Puerto Rico	.08	1.18
Montana	1.95	1.95	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	2.30	2.30
Nebraska	2.19	2.72			
Nevada	1.80	1.80	Virgin Islands	1.77	7.10

1/ Under the relative need formula, secondary school pupils in only two demonstration schools participated in Fiscal Year 1966.

library materials, public and private, in each State and outlying area from 1965 to 1966 is shown in columns 4 and 7 of Tables 15 and 16. Data are not complete for all States and outlying areas. Fourteen States reported an increase from 1965 to 1966 in State, local, and private school effort to provide school library resources in both public and private elementary schools. An additional 17 States reported an increase in State and local effort during the same period to provide library resources in public elementary schools. Three other States and Guam reported an increase in private school effort to provide school library resources for the use of private school children. In some States, the increase is for public elementary and secondary schools combined, or for private elementary and secondary schools combined.

An increase in effort to provide school library resources for the use of secondary public school children from 1965 to 1966 was reported in 32 States and Guam, while 16 States and Guam report similar increases in secondary private schools. The increase in effort in these States to provide school library resources in both public and private schools can probably be partly attributed to the stimulation of funds from Federal sources.

Elementary Schools--In the 31 States reporting an increase in local and State effort to provide school library resources for the use of public elementary school children, the amounts of the increases range from 10 cents or less per pupil in 6 States--Alaska, Idaho, New York, North Dakota, South Carolina, and Washington--to $1.51 per pupil in Virginia. The increase in private school effort in 17 States and Guam ranges from 10 cents or less per pupil in 6 States--Idaho, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, and Vermont--to $1 per pupil in Guam.

Michigan, Tennessee, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands maintained the same level of support per pupil in 1965 and 1966 for the provision of school library resources, and Louisiana, Michigan, and the District of Columbia reported no change in level of support for private school library resources.

Decreases in local and State efforts to provide school library resources in public elementary schools were reported in 5 States--Arizona, Illinois, Louisiana, Nevada, Rhode Island--and Guam. Seven States--Alaska, California, Delaware, Kansas, New Mexico, Texas, and West Virginia --reported decreases from 1965 to 1966 in private school effort to provide school library resources.

The amounts of these decreases range from 5 cents in New Mexico to $3 in Nevada. The Title II Regulations, concerned with maintenance of effort (Section 117.24), permit a degree of flexibility and allow for normal fluctuations in State, local, and private expenditures for materials. Such fluctuations may occur when exceptionally large amounts of money are spent in one year because of unusual circumstances such as the acquisition of basic library collections in new schools.

Secondary Schools--In the 33 States and outlying areas reporting an increase in local and State effort to provide school library resources for

the use of public secondary school children, the amounts of the increases range from 10 cents or less per pupil in 6 States--Alaska, Idaho, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, and Vermont--to $1.73 in Tennessee. The increases in private school effort in 16 States and Guam range from 10 cents or less in Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, New York, and Vermont to $2.14 in Maine.

In Michigan, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands the same level of support for public secondary school library resources was reported in both 1965 and 1966. No increase in effort for private secondary school library resources was reported in Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio, and the District of Columbia.

A decrease in State and local efforts to provide public secondary school pupils with library materials from 1965 to 1966 was reported in Arizona, Illinois, Louisiana, Nevada, North Dakota, and Rhode Island, the amounts of the decrease varying from 9 cents per pupil in Louisiana and North Dakota to $3 per pupil in Nevada. A similar decrease in private school effort to provide secondary school pupils with library materials was reported in California, Delaware, Nebraska, New Mexico, Texas, and West Virginia. The amounts of the decrease vary from 2 cents per pupil in West Virginia to $4.41 per pupil in Delaware.

Funds Expended Under Title II--Table 17 provides the per pupil expenditure of ESEA Title II funds for school library materials for the use of children in elementary and secondary schools in fiscal year 1966. Data are not complete for all States and outlying areas. Of the 47 States and outlying areas supplying the per pupil expenditure of ESEA Title II funds for school library resources, 15 States spent more per pupil for elementary than secondary school pupils, 14 States spent more per secondary than elementary school pupil, and 18 States reported spending the same amount per elementary and secondary school pupil.

The differences in per pupil expenditures under the ESEA Title II program in these States and outlying areas probably reflect the relative need formulas developed in the different States and the larger total number of elementary than secondary school pupils.

The average expenditure per elementary school pupil for school library resources in 1965 was $2.70. With the addition of ESEA Title II funds this amount was increased to an average of $5 in 1966, an increase of 85 percent. The increase in average expenditure over the same period for similar materials for secondary school pupils was from $3.72 to $6.42, an increase of 73 percent.

The American Library Association standard for annual per pupil expenditure for library books in schools having 250 or more students is $4 to $6 per student.[1/] The Department of Audiovisual Instruction, National Educa-

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1/ American Association of School Librarians. Standards for School Library Programs. Chicago, American Library Association, 1960. p. 83.

tion Association, recommends in its standards that not less than 1 percent of the average per pupil cost in the school unit should be spent per year per student to provide for a basic on-going audiovisual materials program. 2/ To provide an advanced audiovisual materials program, it recommends that the 1 percent figure be increased to 1.5 percent.

An expenditure of $5--$6.50 per student means that little more than one library book per pupil could be added yearly for the use of pupils and teachers, if the funds were spent entirely for books. The category of school library resources includes books, other printed materials, and audiovisual materials, so that an increase to $5 per pupil for these resources does not indicate that national standards for school library books have been met.

Standards for Instructional Materials

Section 3.23 of the ESEA Title II State plans sets forth the plans and procedures for developing and revising standards for school library resources, textbooks, and other printed and published instructional materials to be made available to children and teachers in public and private elementary and secondary schools, as required by the Title II Regulations. Plans and procedures for dissemination of standards are also presented in the State plans. Standards are defined as those measures established by State departments of education or other authoritative groups which are used for making determinations of the adequacy, quality, and quantity of school library resources, textbooks, and other printed and published instructional materials.

A U.S. Office of Education survey reported in 1964 that only 3 States--Alaska, Massachusetts, and Utah--and the Virgin Islands did not have State standards for elementary or secondary school libraries. 3/ Criteria for the selection of textbooks are employed by many States; however, the number of States with standards for textbooks is not known. Existing standards for school library resources have been adapted for other instructional materials.

Under ESEA Title II, many States have begun the development or revision of standards for school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials. A common practice in the development or revision of

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2/ Quantitative Standards for Audiovisual Personnel, Equipment, and Materials (in Elementary, Secondary, and Higher Education). Washington, D.C., National Education Association, Department of Audiovisual Instruction, 1966.

3/ Darling, Richard L. Survey of School Library Standards. Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 1964. (OE-15048) p. 4.

standards was for the State department of education to organize a committee composed of State agency personnel, school superintendents, principals, directors of instruction, teachers, school librarians or instructional materials specialists, private school representatives, and, in some instances, lay members of the community. The following excerpts from the States' reports for fiscal year 1966 illustrate the kind of action taken:

Arizona--Arizona has made a step toward meeting American Library Association standards which were used as a basis of measurement last year. A committee has been formed to develop State standards during this year and we are involving representatives of many professional organizations. . . .

Louisiana--At the beginning of fiscal year 1966, the State standards for school library services were very old and inadequate. A measure against them would not reveal need. It was immediately seen that new standards needed to be adopted. As a result, a statewide committee spent the winter and spring of 1966 working on this project. On June 8, 1966, the proposed standards were submitted to the Assistant Superintendent for Curriculum and Instruction requesting that he further submit these to the State Board of Education for approval.

Massachusetts--The Massachusetts Advisory Committee for Title II consisting of 16 members, including Department of Education personnel, was appointed by the Director, Bureau of School and Public Libraries. Membership on this Committee included school Superintendents, a principal, supervisors, audiovisual specialists, librarians, and a library school director. This Committee represented large, medium, and small communities, local and regional public and private schools at both elementary and secondary levels, and school and public libraries. It was the function of this Committee to assist the Bureau in the development and revision of State standards for school library resources to review administrative policy. Two subcommittees were appointed whose duty it was to develop State standards for both printed library materials and audiovisual materials. . . .

Ohio--The Ohio State Department of Education has no quantitative standards for audiovisual materials or supplementary textbooks. The school library standards for Ohio elementary schools are not quantitative. Ohio secondary school library standards are the only quantitative standards which relate to Title II funds for library books. The Division of Elementary and Secondary Education is responsible for developing standards for Ohio schools. Members from the Title II staff have been working with this division in planning a revision of standards for elementary schools. A revision of standards for the high schools and junior high schools has been proposed. . .

A current tendency in the formulation and revision of standards for school library resources and other instructional materials is to include audiovisual materials of various kinds to indicate recognition of the role of the school library in providing many types of

materials. In California, for example, new library and audiovisual standards have been developed during the past year by the California Association of School Librarians for publication and distribution to schools. Other examples of this activity include:

Oregon--The Oregon State Board of Education . . . adopted revised Minimum Standards for Oregon Public Schools which require a considerably higher level of school library instructional media materials, organization, facilities, personnel, and program of services than had hitherto been required. . . Oregon's minimum standards for collections of audiovisual materials are not specific. The use . . . of approximately 1/3 of Title II funds for nonbook materials has a slight effect on the meeting of present State standards. . . (audiovisual materials)

Utah--Utah has been able to begin its standards for each of the three categories of materials as a result of the Title II programs. The State is using standards suggested by the American Library Association and Division of Audiovisual Instruction . . . The instructional Materials Center Standards Committee worked on the following problems: . . . quantitative standards for personnel; . . . quantitative standards for materials collections; . . . a new certification program for media personnel in Utah . . . .

Washington--The current school library standards approved in 1960 by the Washington State Board of Education as "Recommended School Library Services and Standards" are an inadequate evaluative tool this year both because they need updating and because the quantitative materials aspects include only books and magazines. These standards are presently in the process of revision at the direction of the State Board of Education and the professional school library and audiovisual associations have undertaken jointly the writing of standards for the entire instructional resources program . . ..

Standards developed or revised under the ESEA Title II program have served the general purposes of all educational standards: to set minimum levels below which no instructional program can be effective and to encourage efforts not only to meet standards, but to go beyond them toward excellence in educational opportunity. Standards have served as factors in establishing relative need for the distribution of materials under the Title II program and have also served as measures for determining the relative need of children and teachers for items in the three categories: school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials.

Inservice Education

Section 3.22 of the ESEA Title II State plans describes the program of State administration, leadership, and supervision, outlining the types of services in the way of leadership and inservice education activities. The following examples show the range of inservice education activities provided under ESEA Title II:

California--Statewide information meetings on Title II launched the year's program. Smaller area meetings were held using 35 trained ad hoc consultants to reinforce the initial efforts. Nine part-time special Title II consultants worked with individual schools or districts to assist them with special problems arising as they applied for aid under Title II. State department personnel visited many schools and districts following up requests for consultant services and conferred with them as needed to make the best use of monies requested. An especially successful series of inservice meetings was held for public and private schools in both the Los Angeles and the San Francisco areas. Countless extra hours were devoted to providing opportunities for library personnel to view and evaluate school library personnel. Private school representation was an important feature of every advisory group and every phase of inservice and consultant operation. The year closed with the pulling together of an ad hoc group to suggest workshops and inservice opportunities which might be projected for 1966-67.

Kansas--Two one-day workshops were held for 128 librarians, administrators, and certified teachers who were developing elementary libraries; a one-day workshop for school library supervisors was held, as well as two half-day workshops for audiovisual personnel ... the director of Title II and the library consultant were available to answer service calls to schools, to attend library meetings as speakers, and to confer with those needing assistance in project planning. A buying guide, a simplified processing manual, and other pamphlets were developed to aid librarians and certified teachers who were organizing central elementary collections.

Louisiana-- . . . four regional workshops were held concerning Title II and the selection of materials . . . Local school library supervisors, curriculum and subject specialists, and other personnel in local schools participated in the administration of the Title II program by conducting inservice training relative to the program, recommending quality materials, demonstrating use of materials, and being available for consultative services.

New York-- . . . five major inservice programs were conducted during FY 66. . . . The School Librarian in Relation to the Reading Teacher, New Techniques in Children's Literature, Title II and the Development of Materials Centers, Problems of Private School Librarians, The School Librarian and the Performing Arts. . . .Another major inservice activity was the planning, organization, and implementation of three 1-day workshop programs for school library and audiovisual directors on ESEA Title II and the instructional materials center concept. These workshops were conducted by the State Department of Education, utilizing outside consultants, and were attended by approximately 120 educators. The three programs were conducted in Rochester, Schenectady, and Yonkers to insure geographic spread for maximum attendance.

Texas--Inservice programs and consultative services for the Title II program were aimed primarily at small schools during fiscal year 1966 . . . . The Migrant Project requested library and media sessions during a 3-day workshop for participating districts. Emphasis was placed on the effective utilization of materials with this specific group.

Vermont--Twelve workshops were held in the spring on reference work, cataloging, filing, and organizing a school library . . . .Much time was spent in helping to plan summer courses in library services which were held at two State colleges and the State university.

Coordination

The ESEA Title II program was coordinated with other titles of ESEA as well as a number of other programs of Federal financial assistance, in order to achieve maximum educational benefits.

The 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the 4 outlying areas reported that the most extensive coordination between other programs and ESEA Title II involved programs funded under ESEA Title I and NDEA Title III. Funds used under ESEA Title I for special education programs for educationally disadvantaged children frequently included provision for specialists in instructional materials, supporting staff, equipment, and additional instructional materials. The scope of Title I assistance in instructional materials programs is illustrated by the following examples:

In Colorado, extensive State and regional inservice programs were planned and implemented through Titles I and II.

Delaware reported that in schools where it was possible to obtain materials for improvement of reading instruction under Title I, Title II funds were often used to strengthen resources in other areas. In one school district it was possible to spend the entire Title II allotment for nonprint materials because the book collections were strengthened under Title I.

The Illinois report states that coordination of the Title II program with Title I was good, though at times sketchy. A great deal of consultation and discussion occurred for projects under Title I in the implementation of school library resources and other instructional materials.

Kentucky reported an increase of 114 in the total number of certificated school librarians employed in fiscal year 1966, 73 in elementary schools. This increase is the largest single increase ever shown and due largely to ESEA Title I.

ESEA Title I complemented the Title II program in Texas by providing more than $15 million for library resources in participating schools.

In Washington, almost $2.25 million was spent for facilities, equipment, staff, and materials of all kinds needed to support remedial and developmental reading programs.

In the Virgin Islands, funds under Title I were used to provide delivery vans for instructional materials and to employ library personnel.

The States reported coordination of NDEA Title III and ESEA Title II, particularly the use of ESEA Title II funds to provide audiovisual materials needed for using equipment acquired under NDEA Title III.

Title III of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, as amended, provides matching funds to the States for equipment and materials and minor remodeling of classrooms, laboratories, and audiovisual libraries for the elementary and secondary school subjects. State school library supervisors and subject supervisors employed in State departments of education with NDEA Title III funds on a matching basis frequently gave consultative assistance to the ESEA Title II program. The following sampling of State reports provides evidence of coordination of these programs:

California--School districts were urged to make maximum use of all Federal and State program opportunities in planning school library programs and Title II projects . . . .The application instrument for the Phase II program required a description of "any expected coordination with other Titles of ESEA and with other State and Federal programs, such as NDEA." The combination of funding from several programs was indicated as one of the priority considerations for determining pilot project libraries . . . .

Florida--The Coordinator of Title II, ESEA, serves on the State Advisory Committee for NDEA and gives consultative service to the State NDEA staff on materials. Through bulletins, conferences, and participation in programs, the Coordinator of Title II has urged the coordination of all Federal financial assistance programs which have implications for materials.

Illinois--A great deal of coordination at the local level was accomplished with NDEA, Title III, especially where the selection of materials under the two programs were selected on a complementary basis.

North Carolina--Staff served on planning committees to develop the State plan for Title II, using to advantage experience gained through participation in NDEA Title III State level activities. Later the NDEA Accountant and NDEA Instructional Materials Supervisor transferred to ESEA Title II. NDEA Title III and ESEA Title II staffs work cooperatively on procedures, project approval, and evaluation of both programs. NDEA Title III funds help support two offices directly integrated with Title II,

Audiovisual Education and Instructional Materials Services, and budget funds for instructional and professional materials administered through the Education Information Library and the Center for learning resources.

Rhode Island-- Under NDEA Title III, instructional materials have been added to school library and classroom collections; equipment has been purchased and minor remodeling has been done.

Utah--Developing the instructional media concept for the schools of Utah has greatly helped the coordinated effort of the Title II program and other ESEA and NDEA programs. For the first time in Utah schools, all educational materials can begin to be dispensed from a central complex. This affords all teachers and students the opportunity to use all materials in the school. The idea of shared equipment has enriched the teaching program for both adults and youth.

Under Title III ESEA, grants are provided for supplementary educational centers and services to encourage the development of innovations in educational practices through exemplary programs and to supplement existing programs and facilities. In fiscal 1966, a number of the projects funded under ESEA Title III included model school libraries and instructional materials centers and demonstrations of the use of instructional materials. For example, in Warwick, R.I., an exemplary library was established in an elementary school serving an area with a high concentration of children from low-income families. The program is used as a demonstration center to provide inservice education for teachers, librarians, and other school personnel. In the Lubbock, Tex., Independent School District a demonstration library-learning center was established at Maedgen Elementary School, providing instructional materials services on a 12-month basis and a special summer program for children and teachers. The Union Free School District No. 22, Farmingdale, N.Y., carried out a project to produce a book catalog for three junior high school library collections by data processing. The catalogs were placed in classrooms, school libraries, and public libraries to facilitate location and use of library materials. At the Oak Park-River Forest High School, Oak Park, Ill., an information retrieval project provides students with instant access to information in several forms.

The ESEA Title V program which strengthens the ability of State departments of education to provide educational leadership, has assisted programs under Title II in many States by providing additional consultative and technical assistance in State departments of education. In Mississippi, an extensive professional library to serve the State department of education, as well as local educational agencies, was developed under Titles II and V.

North Carolina reports that under the Economic Opportunity Act, young people have been employed through work-training programs and work-study programs as aides in school libraries to process instructional materials and do other clerical work.

Rhode Island. Under the Vocational Education Act which provides funds for instructional materials, library facilities, and services in secondary schools, vocational school libraries have received materials. Schools receiving funds under School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas have purchased school library materials.

South Carolina reported that many school librarians attended institutes for school library personnel and educational media specialists authorized under NDEA Title XI. School librarians from many States have attended Title XI institutes.

Service to Handicapped Children

Under the ESEA Title II program, instructional materials were made available to handicapped children enrolled in regular public and private elementary and secondary schools which either comply with the State compulsory attendance laws or are recognized by some other procedure customarily used in the State, according to the relative need of children and teachers for instructional materials. Also, instructional materials may be made available, according to need, to handicapped children in special schools for the mentally or physically exceptional, where education equivalent to that of the public elementary or secondary school is provided.

A sampling of ESEA Title II State plans and annual reports, fiscal year 1966, indicates that the school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials provided under the program have contributed to the improvement of educational opportunities for handicapped children. A number of ESEA Title II State plans make specific provision for handicapped children, e.g.:

Arkansas set aside a proportion of the State allotment to acquire instructional materials for the use of children and teachers in schools operated by the State for blind, deaf, and mentally retarded children.

California reserved $125,000 to provide textbooks for the use of visually handicapped children, grades 9-12.

Missouri set aside as a high priority in the allocation of instructional materials to schools with children and teachers in special instructional programs, large-type books for the partially sighted, and recordings for children with speech defects, etc.

North Dakota utilizes a Library Advisory Committee to assist in the development of criteria for the selection of instructional materials for the use of handicapped children.

West Virginia established special curriculum needs for educational programs for handicapped children as a priority for the use of allocations made to local education agencies.

In Wisconsin, any division or agency of the State Government, any County Handicapped Children's Education Board, or the Milwaukee County Board of Public Welfare, having children in their custody for educational purposes, may make application to the Wisconsin State education agency for an allocation of funds under the Title II program.

Instructional materials for the use of handicapped children have also been provided in some States through special-purpose grants under the ESEA Title II program in fiscal year 1966, e.g.:

Los Banos, Merced County, Calif., plans a special collection of school library resources for the use of visually handicapped children.

The Jackson-Hillsdale Intermediate School District in Michigan will develop an instructional materials center, emphasizing special education materials for the use of children, teachers, and parents.

A large professional reference library is being developed for use of 20,000 children and teachers served by the Board of Cooperative Educational Services, First Supervisory District, Suffolk County, N.Y., giving special emphasis to professional materials concerned with the education of handicapped children, the mentally retarded, and emotionally disturbed children.

At the Kensington Elementary School, Jackson County, Kansas City, Mo., seven special classes (two for neurologically impaired children and five for mentally deficient children) have been provided with perceptual training materials, and speech- and language-development materials.

A library of supplementary science materials is being developed by the Board of Cooperative Educational Services, Third Supervisory District, Suffolk County, N.Y., for use with emotionally disturbed and brain-injured children.

The Cleveland State Hospital in Ohio, with an ungraded educational program for 29 emotionally disturbed children and 5 teachers, is utilizing instructional materials to provide a supplementary library service and enrichment program.

The Northridge Local School District, Dayton, Ohio, is developing a collection of library materials for use in one primary, two intermediate, two junior high, and two high school special education units.

IV. DEMONSTRATION CENTERS AND SPECIAL-PURPOSE GRANTS

A MAJOR PROVISION in the administration of the Title II program requires that the State plan set forth criteria for the allocation of school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials provided under the title among children and teachers in elementary and secondary schools. Section 117.3 of the Regulations requires that the criteria establish, on the basis of a comparative analysis and the application of standards, the relative need of children and teachers for school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials. The criteria established should include priorities for the provision of such materials on the basis of factors such as degree of economic need, quality and quantity of such materials now available, requirements of children and teachers in special instructional programs, and degree of previous and current financial efforts for providing such materials in relation to financial ability.

In implementing the factor concerned with requirements of children and teachers in special instructional programs, a number of States have included in their relative need formulas, provision for the development of a limited number of model public school libraries or instructional materials centers to demonstrate good instructional materials practices, or for a limited number of special-purpose grants to provide instructional materials for the use of children and teachers in special instructional programs. These States expect the centers and programs will not only serve the children and teachers in the schools concerned, but will also provide the stimulus for the development of adequate school library and instructional materials programs throughout a State and deepen understanding of the role of instructional materials in education by providing school board members, administrators, teachers, librarians, and lay groups with the opportunity to observe superior programs.

Table 18 provides data on 17 States where special projects have been funded. Although these data are incomplete, it is estimated that more than 150 special projects in these States were funded, with expenditures for the materials acquired totalling an estimated $5 million. The following sections describe more fully the program in 6 States.

Pilot Project School Libraries in California

In fiscal year 1966 grants were made to provide materials to children and teachers in 48 public schools to aid in the development of school libraries or instructional materials centers to serve as models for other schools in California. Selection of the schools enrolling children and teachers for whom the grants were made was based on their promise of rapidly reaching national school library standards through a combination of district effort and Federal grants.

TABLE 18. Demonstration Centers and Special-Purpose Grants Under ESEA Title II, Fiscal Year 1966, by State

State	Purpose of Grant Program	FY 1966 Allocation	Number of Projects Funded	Amount of Proposed Funding, FY 1966
1	2	3	4	5
California	Demonstrate new concepts in the use of instructional materials in the teaching program through programs for public school libraries.	$9,308,483	49	$2,000,000
Delaware	Provide for children and teachers in special instructional programs, provided schools have centralized libraries organized and equipped to utilize or implement proposal.	256,903	(1/)	20% of State's appropriation
Kansas	Develop demonstration school libraries.	1,146,723	4	$100,000
Maine	Demonstrate the values of high library standards through library projects for special instructional needs in schools.	525,829	2	12% of State's appropriation
Maryland	Develop superior school or district instructional materials centers.	1,809,594	(1/)	Not more than 15% of the appropriation
Massachusetts	Establish demonstration school libraries or instructional materials center.	2,622,125	(2/)	10% of the total State grant
Minnesota	Provide consultative and advisory services needed to strengthen and improve school libraries through library demonstration centers.	1,988,186	2	Supplemental grants from administrative funds, amount not reported

1/ Not reported.
2/ Not implemented in fiscal year 1966.

TABLE 18. Demonstration Centers and Special-Purpose Grants Under ESEA Title II, Fiscal Year 1966, by State-Continued

State	Purpose of Grant Program	FY 1966 Allocation	Number of Projects Funded	Amount of Proposed Funding, FY 1966
1	2	3	4	5
Mississippi	Set up special programs, such as instructional materials centers, centralization of elementary school library programs, and systemwide coordinated library and instructional materials centers.	$1,218,307	(1/)	14 1/4% of the State's allotment
Missouri	Meet special needs of children and teachers in instructional programs.	2,309,246	(1/)	10% of State allocation
Nebraska	Develop model elementary school libraries for influencing other school districts in the State to move in this direction.	775,144	2	12% of State allocation
Nevada	Set up pilot programs to demonstrate the use of school library resources in special instructional programs and the impact of an outstanding school library on the instructional program.	211,763	4	$2,598.24 each (total $10,312.96)
New York	Establish outstanding school library or materials centers to serve the instructional program.	8,293,725	30	10% of State allotment
North Carolina	Enrich quality of school library programs for demonstration purposes.	2,435,404	10	$75,000

1/ Not reported.

TABLE 18. Demonstration Centers and Special-Purpose Grants Under ESEA Title II, Fiscal Year 1966, by State-Continued

State	Purpose of Grant Program	FY 1966 Allocation	Number of Projects Funded	Amount of Proposed Funding, FY 1966
1	2	3	4	5
Ohio	Set up demonstration centers of good school library practice and serve specific needs as defined by a special collection curriculum need.	$5,406,689	19	10% of State allotment
Pennsylvania	Set up library resources examination centers for preselection use by teachers and other representatives of local educational agencies.	5,908,219	(1/)	(1/)
Vermont	Develop elementary school libraries to serve as centers for developing the value of adequate school library resources to meet special instructional needs.	208,027	2	To use administrative funds not used in FY 1966, amount unknown
Virginia	Provide materials for the use of children and teachers in schools with special needs.	2,095,347	13	$185,376.12

1/ Not reported.

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The purposes of these projects, as outlined in the 1965-66 regulations for the ESEA Title II program in California were:

1. To demonstrate the value of an effective school library and/or instructional materials center serving children and teachers in a single attendance center.

2. To provide school libraries and/or instructional materials centers in various areas of the State which are easily accessible to school board members, administrators, teachers, student teachers, and lay groups who wish to observe a superior instructional materials program in action.

3. To demonstrate and evaluate new concepts in the use of instructional materials in the teaching program.

Various aspects of instructional programs were emphasized in these special projects in California, as the following examples show:

Team Teaching. - Library and audiovisual materials are used at Parsons Elementary School, Enterprise Elementary School District, Shasta County, in a new Social Studies and English classroom complex, with two central rooms designated as library stations. Teachers and library staff will work as a team and coordinate students' work carefully.

Independent Study. - Emphasis was given to strengthening collections of audiovisual materials, as well as materials of all types in special subject areas available to children and teachers in Poway High School, Poway Unified School District, San Diego County. Independent study, requiring access to a wide variety of resource materials to meet individual needs, is the cornerstone of the school program.

Strong Faculty Support. - An exemplary school library is being established in Rio Linda Elementary School, Rio Linda Union School District, Sacramento County, where strong faculty support was enlisted to select materials with consideration for needs and interests of pupils and teachers. Orientation for the faculty in use of materials is provided.

Improved Learning Conditions. - Audiovisual materials, including a basic collection of periodicals on microfilm were added to the materials available to pupils in Sonora Union High School, Sonora Union High School District, Tuolumne County. A duplicate reference collection was placed in study centers for improved learning conditions there and in the library.

Attitudes Toward Learning. - Teachers, administrators, and library staff of the Fred H. Rohr Elementary School, Chula Vista School District, San Diego County, have noted a positive change in attitude of children toward books and the library. This exemplary instructional materials center is open before and after regular school hours for filmstrip viewing, listening to recorded material, and using other printed and audiovisual materials.

Information Retrieval. - Recorded information, both disc and tape, is available to students using individual study stations in the Los Banos High School Library, Los Banos Unified School District, Merced County. Students have access to learning media in a wide variety of forms.

Demonstration School Libraries in Kansas

Four Kansas public schools enrolling children and teachers eligible to participate in the ESEA Title II program were selected in fiscal year 1966 to serve for a period of 2 years as demonstration libraries. The $100,000 reserved for the acquisition of materials in these schools was used to bring collections of school library resources up to national standards. The intent of the program is to demonstrate the impact on a school of a good library program administered by a creative librarian who has access to an abundance of library materials to work with students and teachers. Brief descriptions of the programs in the four schools follow:

Inservice Library Training for Teachers. - Service to children and teachers in Highland Park School, Topeka, includes preparation of bibliographies of instructional materials that are varied and effective in bringing results. Inservice library training for teachers is provided during orientation programs and the library staff takes the initiative in offering service to instructional programs.

Support for Curriculum Change. - The special grant provided instructional materials to support a curriculum change, that of providing a complete materials collection for an independent study program in Medicine Lodge High School. Revised courses of study incorporate use of new materials, including developmental reading for small groups of pupils with reading problems.

Instruction in Study Skills. - A high level materials collection is utilized by teachers, librarians, and media specialists of Prairie School, Prairie Village, to instruct students in study skills, to encourage curiosity, and develop independence in the use of information in many forms.

Guidance in Listening and Viewing. - Materials for use in study carrels wired for listening and viewing provide an opportunity for children in Buckner Elementary School, Wichita, to do independent study. Library materials are available for use two evenings each week.

Special-Need Grants in Missouri

The Missouri State plan for ESEA Title II provided through the relative need criteria that 10 percent of the State allotment be reserved to help meet special needs of children and teachers in public and private elementary and secondary schools. Local education agencies were invited to submit applications for the special needs grants on the basis of three priorities: (1) For children and teachers with unusual needs for instructional materials to improve the quality of their educational program where these needs cannot be met due to a pressing financial situation; (2) For children and teachers having a special need for materials of a type that cannot be adequately

supplied, e.g., large-type books for partially sighted, books of high interest and low reading level for remedial classes, recordings for speech-defectives, and enrichment materials for gifted children; (3) For children and teachers with special needs due to the establishment of an educationally innovative program. Brief descriptions of several interesting projects funded in fiscal year 1966 follow:

Listen In. - Students of Notre Dame High School, Lemay, were loaned recordings, tapes, and films, for use in structured study in listening to a writer's means of expression in order to improve style and fluency in composition.

Remedial Reading. - High-interest, low-vocabulary instructional materials were made available for the use of students enrolled in the reading clinic of Normandy School District, St. Louis County.

Music Resource Centers. - Recordings and other materials useful in teaching music to elementary school pupils were made available through four centers in Ferguson School District, St. Louis County.

Demonstration School Libraries in North Carolina

In fiscal year 1966 under the ESEA Title II program, $75,000 was reserved for the enrichment of school library resources in a limited number of existing quality public school libraries. The purpose of the 10 projects funded was to develop a number of exemplary school library programs throughout the State to serve as demonstration centers. It is hoped that school personnel and interested citizens who visit these centers will, through observing effective library programs in action, gain ideas for improvements which may be made in their own school library services and facilities. Brief descriptions of the programs serving children and teachers in three of the demonstration schools receiving special grants in fiscal year 1966, follow:

Learning Resources Library. - A program is planned emphasizing independent and individual student use of newer audiovisual materials; microfilm, transparencies, tapes, 8-mm films at Lexington Junior High (Middle) School. The library is the fulcrum of the school with areas for reference and recreational reading, conferences, seminars, exhibits, and carrels for independent study, listening, and viewing.

Audiovisual Materials for Home Use. - A wide variety of printed and audiovisual materials are available to pupils and teachers in North Moore High School at Robbins. Filmstrips and viewers may be borrowed for home use and independent use of library materials in many forms is emphasized.

Understanding Art Concepts. - The demonstration project for pupils and teachers at Gentry School located at Erwin emphasized audiovisual materials, such as 8-mm single-concept films and art prints and slides. Teachers use these materials to help pupils understand a concept in art or to enhance a lesson in social studies or literature.

Libraries and Multimedia Projects in New York

In fiscal year 1966, the New York State Plan under ESEA Title II reserved 10 percent of the State's allotment to develop outstanding public school libraries or instructional materials centers to serve the instructional needs of children and teachers in public and private schools. Thirty projects were selected for funding to serve as models and under terms of the grant may be visited by professional members of school staff upon request. Varying aspects of instructional programs are emphasized in the projects funded, as these brief descriptions show:

Social Studies Resource Library. - A great variety of multimedia social studies materials, including films, filmstrips, tapes, recordings, transparencies, slides, programed materials, pictures, periodicals, and books were placed in a departmental library adjacent to the Union-Endicott High School Library to serve as independent study program. Teachers received orientation in making the most efficient use of materials.

Elementary Science Instruction. - Kits of multimedia materials based upon the suggested major divisions outlined in the New York elementary science guide have been developed and will be made available for circulation to schools from Niagara-Wheatfield Central School.

Inservice Education in Modern Mathematics. - An instructional materials center established by Board of Cooperative Educational Services, Allegany County, will emphasize teacher training in modern mathematics. Single concept films on a variety of subjects will be purchased.

Curriculum Materials Center. - A curriculum materials center established by the Patchogue-Medford Public Schools serves 9,500 children and teachers through provision of a model book collection, professional books, and periodicals, microfilms, recordings, art prints, and other materials. Messenger delivery service is supplied for schools in the area.

Microfilm Collection. - A microfilm collection of 24 key periodicals is available to assist students and teachers in the Forestville Central School in individual research.

Art and Humanities. - Books, slides, films, recordings, filmstrips, and prints are available to pupils and teachers of Manhasset Public Schools for a pilot program for cultural enrichment in the field of art in connection with an outstanding humanities project.

Special Purpose Grants in Ohio

Ten percent of Ohio's allocation of funds under ESEA Title II was reserved for special-purpose grants to encourage the establishment of special collections of books and materials to meet special curriculum needs. These grants were used in 19 Ohio school districts for a variety of purposes, e.g., to provide instructional materials for emotionally disturbed children in an ungraded academic program in a hospital; to establish a special collection of science materials in an elementary school; and to serve children and

teachers in a small rural school with enrichment materials in the fields of history, geography, literature, and art. Following are brief descriptions of some selected projects funded in Ohio for fiscal 1966.

English-Social Studies Block. - Instructional materials supporting the study of Asia and Russia in a depth study of the non-Western world through a language arts and social studies block of instruction were made available to seventh-grade pupils and teachers in Rocky River Junior High School.

Earth Science. - Instructional materials to support a specialized area in the study of earth science at the ninth-grade level were provided for the use of pupils and teachers of Maple Heights City School District.

Communicative Arts. - Students and teachers of Solon Local School District were loaned materials to support the various disciplines of literature, language, history, philosophy, art, music, and science in a team-teaching program developed in the area of communicative arts.

Outdoor Laboratory. - A special collection of materials emphasizing biology, nature study, ecology, and conservation is available to South Central District, Local School Greenwich, Ohio, pupils utilizing outdoor laboratory facilities for studies in science, vocational agriculture, and geography.

APPENDIX

Supplementary Data on Number, Cost, Types of Audiovisual Materials Acquired Under ESEA Title II Programs, Fiscal Year 1966, by Category and Educational Level

TABLE A. Number and Total Cost of Audiovisual Materials Loaned to Elementary School Children as School Library Resources, by Region and State, Under ESEA, Title II, Fiscal Year 1966

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA BY REGION	NUMBER OF ITEMS							Total Cost
	MOTION PICTURES	FILMSTRIPS	RECORDINGS	Slides and Transparencies	Programed Instructional Materials	Maps, etc.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GRAND TOTAL	11,479	290,219	144,233	233,849	17,304	85,609	1,094,548	$8,194,469
REGION I - TOTAL	677	7,604	4,230	3,729	347	3,340	19,927	139,915
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	6	1,830	1,089	890	134	1,634	5,583	31,870
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,796
New Hampshire	641	3,520	1,567	2,084	211	758	8,781	62,925
Rhode Island	30	2,254	1,574	755	2	948	5,563	39,324
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION II - TOTAL	1,562	18,331	3,212	3,129	298	3,544	30,076	1,099,285
Delaware	2	1,712	841	633	-	-	3,188	23,467
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	429,061
New York	1,560	12,839	697	1,396	298	244	17,034	508,037
Pennsylvania	-	3,780	1,674	1,100	-	3,300	9,854	138,720
REGION III - TOTAL ...	2,641	61,172	22,652	32,960	358	15,750	135,533	991,730
District of Columbia .	263	6,844	1,370	13,400	-	-	21,877	76,994
Kentucky	50	7,600	1,200	1,500	62	4,655	15,067	150,670
Maryland	955	10,098	4,141	6,655	-	6,034	27,833	173,146
North Carolina	298	16,561	7,888	3,208	77	2,023	30,055	252,444
Virginia	906	15,352	6,487	7,527	49	2,399	32,720	273,312
West Virginia	103	4,445	1,306	647	170	639	7,310	56,304
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	66	272	260	23	-	-	621	8,860

TABLE A. Number and Total Cost of Audiovisual Materials Loaned to Elementary School Children as School Library Resources, by Region and State, Under ESEA, Title II, Fiscal Year 1966 - Continued

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA BY REGION	NUMBER OF ITEMS							Total Cost
	Motion Pictures	Filmstrips	Recordings	Slides and Transparencies	Programed Instructional Materials	Maps, etc.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REGION IV - TOTAL	2	16,451	10,126	1,204	2,148	2,004	74,948	$ 500,071
Alabama	2	8,661	5,274	-	-	-	13,937	100,359
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,537	252,251
Georgia	-	1,889	2,796	974	1,948	1,099	8,706	52,263
Mississippi	-	2,500	1,400	-	200	310	4,410	22,052
South Carolina	-	3,401	656	230	-	595	4,882	27,241
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,476	45,905
REGION V - TOTAL	2,282	67,265	57,556	105,153	9,347	15,105	256,708	1,619,312
Illinois	1,094	18,472	7,964	8,414	847	7,505	44,296	346,784
Indiana	200	13,000	2,900	7,000	800	1,100	25,000	370,473
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	580	22,400	42,000	72,000	7,700	4,600	149,280	750,460
Wisconsin	408	13,393	4,692	17,739	-	1,900	38,132	151,595
REGION VI - TOTAL	2,264	43,135	10,979	32,013	2,332	18,107	176,162	1,009,762
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,000	305,130
Minnesota	1,317	20,419	3,498	22,420	-	-	47,654	381,258
Missouri	647	13,478	5,884	9,393	2,332	17,505	49,239	182,822
Nebraska	300	2,500	400	200	-	333	3,733	74,677
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,332	29,886
South Dakota	-	6,738	1,197	-	-	269	8,204	35,939

TABLE A. Number and Total Cost of Audiovisual Materials Loaned to Elementary School Children as School Library Resources, by Region and State, Under ESEA, Title II, Fiscal Year 1966 - Continued

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA BY REGION	NUMBER OF ITEMS							Total Cost
	Motion Pictures	Filmstrips	Recordings	Slides and Transparencies	Programed Instructional Materials	Maps, etc.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REGION VII - TOTAL	125	21,073	14,769	20,010		17,526	126,793	$ 803,000
Arkansas	-	8,342	3,339	5,010	-	8,347	25,043	75,131
Louisiana	-	10,000	8,000	13,000	-	8,000	39,000	147,000
New Mexico	-	726	550	-	-	132	1,408	16,522
Oklahoma	125	2,000	2,880	2,000	-	1,042	8,052	37,570
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,290	526,777
REGION VIII - TOTAL	357	13,384	3,619	10,941	1,834	1,912	32,047	128,998
Colorado	57	2,884	2,151	9,666	1,800	672	17,230	72,044
Idaho	-	500	175	275	34	540	1,524	5,334
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	300	10,000	1,293	1,000	-	700	13,293	51,620
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION IX - TOTAL	1,569	42,304	17,090	24,710	640	8,321	242,354	1,902,396
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,330	11,001
Arizona	587	8,704	3,755	7,741	-	1,843	22,630	118,505
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,942	1,230,927
Hawaii	-	16,863	4,243	10,804	-	-	31,910	132,249
Nevada	70	3,840	2,560	1,556	640	576	9,242	75,164
Oregon	878	12,487	6,532	4,609	-	5,902	30,408	172,960
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,448	155,720
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands ...	34	410	-	-	-	-	444	5,870

Table B. Number and Total Cost of Audiovisual Materials Loaned to Elementary School Children and Teachers as Other Instructional Materials, by Region and State, Under ESEA, Title II, Fiscal Year 1966

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA, BY REGION	NUMBER OF ITEMS							Total Cost
	Motion Pictures	Filmstrips	Recordings	Slides and Transparencies	Programmed Instructional Materials	Maps, etc.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GRAND TOTAL	3,002	54,770	17,871	24,038	9,713	36,831	179,513	$1,490,689
REGION I - TOTAL	31	1,139	395	287	72	424	2,348	26,057
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	-	209	53	51	42	296	651	2,189
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,354
New Hampshire	31	452	273	236	28	85	1,105	6,077
Rhode Island	-	478	69	-	2	43	592	4,437
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION II - TOTAL	1,777	13,711	926	1,615	706	290	19,025	535,567
Delaware	-	32	-	-	326	9	367	1,459
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	1,777	13,679	926	1,615	380	281	18,658	534,108
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION III - TOTAL	941	8,473	4,422	3,988	49	11,908	28,083	243,734
Kentucky	25	275	-	110	45	395	985	9,850
Maryland	-	-	251	-	-	-	-	114
North Carolina	19	964	456	103	-	148	1,485	8,211
Virginia	227	1,154	560	749	-	154	2,740	43,777
West Virginia	-	642	809	358	4	398	1,962	18,975
District of Columbia	-	-	135	1,250	-	513	1,763	20,796
Puerto Rico	670	5,438	-	1,418	-	10,813	19,148	142,011
Virgin Islands	-	-	2,211	-	-	-	-	-

Table B. Number and Total Cost of Audiovisual Materials Loaned to Elementary School Children and Teachers as Other Instructional Materials by Region and State, Under ESEA, Title II, Fiscal Year 1966 - Continued

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA, BY REGION	NUMBER OF ITEMS							Total Cost
	Motion Pictures	Filmstrips	Recordings	Slides and Transparencies	Programed Instructional Materials	Maps, etc.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REGION IV - TOTAL	-	209	310	1,372	1,412	2,939	6,242	$5,806
Alabama	-	-	-	1,272	1,194	2,810	5,276	-
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	209	310	100	218	129	966	5,806
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION V - TOTAL	81	18,760	5,537	4,592	6,476	13,907	49,353	260,917
Illinois	81	1,260	137	292	76	1,057	2,903	23,025
Indiana	-	6,500	1,300	2,000	600	500	11,500	16,831
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	350	350	16,561
Wisconsin	-	11,000	3,500	2,300	5,800	12,000	34,600	158,500
REGION VI - TOTAL	35	229	98	134	329	357	19,982	101,059
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,800	94,617
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	35	229	98	134	329	229	1,054	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	128	128	6,442
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table B. Number and Total Cost of Audiovisual Materials Loaned to Elementary School Children and Teachers as Other Instructional Materials by Region and State, Under ESEA, Title II, Fiscal Year 1966 - Continued

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA, BY REGION	NUMBER OF ITEMS							Total Cost
	Motion Pictures	Filmstrips	Recordings	Slides and Transparencies	Programed Instructional Materials	Maps, etc.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REGION VII - TOTAL	100	8,227	6,628	8,489	123	4,765	37,990	$229,830
Arkansas	-	3,340	1,669	1,669	-	1,669	8,347	25,042
Louisiana	-	1,500	1,500	3,500	-	2,400	8,900	30,000
New Mexico	-	330	1,397	286	123	473	2,609	30,569
Oklahoma	100	3,057	2,062	3,034	-	223	8,476	46,500
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,658	97,719
REGION VIII - TOTAL	3	1,054	622	960	546	897	4,082	20,713
Colorado	3	343	330	528	325	208	1,737	12,968
Idaho	-	500	170	270	40	540	1,520	5,319
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	211	122	162	181	149	825	2,426
REGION IX - TOTAL	34	2,968	1,144	2,601	-	831	12,408	67,006
Alaska	2	-	-	-	-	-	4,150	13,319
Arizona	-	2,314	998	2,058	-	490	5,862	25,171
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	32	654	146	543	-	341	1,716	8,137
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	680	20,379
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table C. Number and Total Cost of Audiovisual Materials Loaned to Secondary School Children and Teachers as Schoc Library Resources, by Region and State, Under ESEA Title II, Fiscal Year 1966

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA, BY REGION	NUMBER OF ITEMS							Total Cost
	Motion Pictures	Filmstrips	Recordings	Slides and Transparencies	Programed Instructional Materials	Maps, etc.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GRAND TOTAL	9,665	200,749	95,971	151,258	12,721	66,075	674,489	$ 5,095,768
REGION I - TOTAL	935	5,874	3,174	3,611	325	1,465	15,384	154,342
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	10	406	235	646	40	440	1,777	10,017
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,140
New Hampshire	842	4,401	2,773	2,063	192	799	11,070	65,117
Rhode Island	83	1,067	166	902	93	226	2,537	16,068
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION II - TOTAL	633	10,525	2,392	3,908	162	2,257	19,877	570,505
Delaware	26	2,578	950	2,493	-	-	6,047	44,735
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,530
New York	607	5,427	326	628	162	137	7,287	220,592
Pennsylvania	-	2,520	1,116	787	-	2,120	6,543	90,648
REGION III - TOTAL	1,818	52,351	18,054	19,385	663	14,352	106,423	787,963
Kentucky	140	11,200	1,600	2,500	269	7,555	23,264	232,640
Maryland	679	7,464	2,953	5,136	-	4,683	20,915	106,629
North Carolina	482	17,173	8,486	6,773	80	907	33,901	180,328
Virginia	366	11,081	3,114	4,208	290	785	19,844	181,062
West Virginia	40	2,824	1,352	768	24	422	5,430	55,999
District of Columbia	111	2,409	549	-	-	-	3,069	31,305
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE C. Number and Total Cost of Audiovisual Materials Loaned to Secondary School Children and Teachers as School Library Resources, by Region and State, Under ESEA Title II, Fiscal Year 1966 - Continued

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA BY REGION	NUMBER OF ITEMS							Total Cost
	Motion Pictures	Filmstrips	Recordings	Slides and Transparencies	Programed Instructional Materials	Maps, etc.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REGION IV - TOTAL	12	20,791	9,038	1,265	4,229	2,030	62,654	$ 418,496
Alabama	12	13,664	5,190	-	-	-	18,866	144,958
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,532	124,243
Georgia	-	2,320	2,097	1,807	4,229	801	11,254	69,098
Mississippi	-	2,028	1,000	-	-	405	3,433	17,168
South Carolina	-	2,779	751	458	-	824	4,812	27,998
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,757	35,031
REGION V - TOTAL	3,273	38,766	30,870	57,712	3,615	15,254	147,488	1,035,351
Illinois	1,359	10,779	6,662	13,831	315	5,204	38,150	287,407
Indiana	320	10,200	3,000	3,000	900	80	17,500	310,842
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	240	9,600	18,000	30,000	2,400	1,750	61,990	321,625
Wisconsin	1,352	9,187	3,208	10,881	-	5,220	29,848	115,477
REGION VI - TOTAL	973	17,956	5,540	14,026	1,346	10,643	58,952	344,266
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,900	19,831
Minnesota	499	7,759	1,327	8,303	-	-	18,088	144,614
Missouri	374	7,780	3,397	5,423	1,346	10,106	28,426	104,763
Nebraska	100	1,200	600	100	-	489	2,489	49,786
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,568	18,784
South Dakota	-	1,217	216	-	-	48	1,481	6,488

Table C. Number and Total Cost of Audiovisual Materials Loaned to Secondary School Children and Teachers as School Library Resources, by Region and State, Under ESEA Title II, Fiscal Year 1966 - Continued

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA, BY REGION	NUMBER OF ITEMS							Total Cost
	Motion Pictures	Filmstrips	Recordings	Slides and Transparencies	Programed Instructional Materials	Maps, etc.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REGION VII - TOTAL	246	18,994	12,056	19,103	25	15,050	107,181	$634,395
Arkansas	-	6,748	2,699	4,048	-	6,748	20,243	60,730
Louisiana	22	10,000	7,000	13,000	-	8,000	38,022	150,783
New Mexico	-	242	242	-	-	55	539	6,710
Oklahoma	224	2,004	2,115	2,055	25	247	6,670	40,445
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,707	375,727
REGION VIII - TOTAL	257	14,401	4,862	14,454	1,996	2,864	38,834	290,465
Colorado	57	3,186	2,389	11,154	1,996	704	19,482	79,640
Idaho	-	1,215	407	300	-	364	2,286	8,001
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	200	10,000	2,066	3,000	-	1,800	17,066	202,824
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION IX - TOTAL	1,120	20,291	9,985	16,794	360	5,160	117,696	859,985
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	17,999
Arizona	192	3,599	1,552	3,201	-	762	9,306	46,934
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,629	453,302
Hawaii	-	6,237	1,570	3,996	-	-	11,803	48,914
Nevada	55	2,160	1,440	844	360	324	5,183	42,138
Oregon	834	7,760	5,423	8,753	-	7,074	26,844	125,935
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,357	117,473
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE D. Number and Total Cost of Audiovisual Materials Loaned to Secondary School Children as Other Instructional Materials, by Region and State, Under ESEA Title II, Fiscal Year 1966

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA BY REGION	NUMBER OF ITEMS							Total Cost
	Motion Pictures	Filmstrips	Recordings	Slides and Transparencies	Programed Instructional Materials	Maps, etc.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GRAND TOTAL	11,427	290,719	144,233	233,849	17,304	85,609	1,094,548	$8,194,469
REGION I - TOTAL	-	412	282	261	86	3	1,044	250,637
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	60
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244,555
New Hampshire	-	110	41	84	86	-	321	1,817
Rhode Island	-	302	241	177	-	1	721	4,205
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION II - TOTAL	828	6,980	405	1,221	337	186	9,957	259,181
Delaware	-	22	11	1	110	-	144	711
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	828	6,958	394	1,220	227	186	9,813	258,470
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION III - TOTAL	1,342	1,495	784	2,816	150	2,884	12,371	229,746
District of Columbia	-	-	-	1,350	-	56	1,306	7,947
Kentucky	55	855	260	240	105	1,107	2,622	26,220
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
North Carolina	-	-	52	120	-	141	313	1,579
Virginia	196	81	89	202	-	53	619	32,302
West Virginia	8	423	186	70	45	55	787	17,649
Puerto Rico	1,085	136	197	834	-	1,472	6,724	143,961
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table D. Number and Total Cost of Audiovisual Materials Loaned to Secondary School Children as Other Instructional Materials by Region and State, Under ESEA Title II, Fiscal Year 1966 - Continued

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA, BY REGION	NUMBER OF ITEMS							Total Cost
	Motion Pictures	Filmstrips	Recordings	Slides and Transparencies	Programed Instructional Materials	Maps, etc.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REGION IV - TOTAL	-	252	236	4,632	1,052	5,171	11,343	$7,677
Alabama	-	-	-	4,433	579	5,081	10,093	-
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	252	236	199	473	90	1,250	7,677
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION V - TOTAL	40	8,512	2,880	2,521	241	2,336	16,530	100,799
Illinois	40	437	255	971	21	1,300	3,024	12,073
Indiana	-	75	125	350	20	36	606	2,226
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	8,000	2,500	1,200	200	1,000	12,900	86,500
REGION VI - TOTAL	20	132	57	78	191	216	694	4,296
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	20	132	57	78	191	131	609	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	85	85	4,296
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table D. Number and Total Cost of Audiovisual Materials Loaned to Secondary School Children as Other Instructional Materials by Region and State, Under ESEA Title II, Fiscal Year 1966 - Continued

STATE OR OUTLYING AREA, BY REGION	NUMBER OF ITEMS							Total Cost
	Motion Pictures	Filmstrips	Recordings	Slides and Transparencies	Programed Instructional Materials	Maps, etc.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REGION VII - TOTAL	130	6,495	5,301	7,957	-	4,008	28,308	$137,349
Arkansas	-	2,700	1,349	1,349	-	1,349	6,747	20,242
Louisiana	-	1,500	1,500	3,500	-	2,400	8,900	30,000
New Mexico	-	55	440	33	-	100	628	7,337
Oklahoma	130	2,240	2,012	3,075	-	159	7,616	39,863
Texas	-	-	-		-	-	4,417	39,907
REGION VIII - TOTAL	29	618	402	404	279	607	2,339	9,707
Colorado	2	117	129	148	74	47	517	2,940
Idaho	-	300	50	100	-	80	530	1,855
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	27	201	223	156	205	480	1,292	4,912
REGION IX - TOTAL	4	73	32	65	-	15	2,700	24,512
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	8,181
Arizona	4	73	32	65	-	15	189	958
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	511	15,373
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-